The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

New York and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Progress on the New Tariff Bill.

A New Move in the Purchase of Indian Supplies.

Prospects for the Admission of Virginia.

Southern Telegraph Strikers Cry Peccavi.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The action of the New York Legislature in repealing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, is variously discussed here. Most of the Republican members declare that the repeal is void and of no effect, while others say that it is entirely legal in view of the fact that the amendment has not yet been ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States. The question thus raised was discussed by the House Judiciary Committee at the last session, and it is understood that it is to be presented in each branch next week, so that both Judicial Committees may make a report on it for the guidance of Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Appropriation Committee will meet again this week, its chairman having returned. They hope to report all the appropriation bills the last week in January. The committee are generally placing the appropriations below the estimates made by the departments. They did that last session and now find that they have got to make up a deficiency of at least three millions for necessary expenditures which exceeded the appropriations.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee continued to work away to-day on the miscellaneous class of duties imposed in the new tariff bill but made no important progress. As soon as the tariff bill is completed the committee will take up the tax bill. One of the Democratic members of the committee will propose an amendment not to continue the income tax for the present or future years. Another member intends to move to reduce the rate of tax from 5 to 3 per cent.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, returned to-day from New York, where he has been for several days past attending to business connected with the Indian department. The custom which has prevailed for some years for making contracts in the fall or winter for Indian goods to be delivered in the spring or summer will not be followed this year. It is believed, in view of the fluctuations in the market and the probable decline in the value of gold, that these contracts can be made some months later on terms much more advantageous to the Government than if made at the present time. The goods required are generally of a character which are always in market, and can be purchased at any time.

VIRGINIA.

Ex-Governor Wells and other Virginia Radicals are again in town, looking after the prospects of the admission of that State. Some of them saw the President to-day, and found him standing firmly by what he said in his annual message. In fact, he seemed to be very anxious that the State should be admitted at the earliest possible moment, and without the application of further tests. But few members of the Reconstruction Committee are in town, and consequently the individual views of all are not known. Julian is ill in Indiana, and will not be here at the meeting of the committee on Tuesday next, but so far as can be learned there are still a bare majority against applying the test oath, and thereby reorganizing the Legislature. It is not doubted that the committee will recommend certain conditions precedent to the admission of the State, such as requiring the State not to change her laws regarding the education and civil status of the colored population.

THE STRIKERS.

Dispatches from the South state that the telegraph operators in Richmond, Augusta, and Charleston have resumed work.

A DISLOYAL VIRGINIAN.

Information is at hand showing that the admission of Chas. H. Porter, a Radical Congressman from Virginia, will be objected to on the ground that he was tried for disloyalty in 1864, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a military commission. The sentence was approved by Gen. Butler, then commanding the Army of the James. His alleged disloyalty consisted in saying that Lincoln was a humbug, and that he (Porter) would rather live under Jeff. Davis.

[To the Associated Press.]

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The clerks in the office of the Congressional Printer made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for an addition of twenty per cent. to their salaries, the increase of compensation to date back a year or more. The claim is made on the ground that the law giving officers of the Senate twenty per cent. additional compensation embraces the clerical force of the Congressional Printer, who is elected by the Senate. Secretary Boutwell has referred the application to the First Comptroller.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending December 31st were $1,782,151.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

Commissioner Delano decides that dealers in leaf tobacco cannot be allowed to purchase the scraps, wastes and sweepings of cigar manufacturers in bulk without payment of full tax thereon.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Col. Belger, Special Agent of Internal Revenue Bureau, has returned from an inspection of the West Virginia distilleries, and reports that he has discovered no illegal practices among them. Deputy Commissioners Douglass and Gwin, of the revenue bureau, left here this morning.

THE PRIVATEER ANNA.

The Spanish Minister has notified the State Department that the steamer Anna, a Cuban privateer, crossed the bar of Charleston harbor yesterday, about noon, and anchored off Fort Sumter, with a portion of the crew of the Hornet on board. The Secretary of the State immediately notified the Navy Department, and a revenue cutter, with the United States Marshal on board, has been ordered down to the suspected steamer.

CUBA.

From Porto Rico—Madrid Advices—Insurgent Operations—Sickness—Insurgent Chief Killed, Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Advices received from Porto Rico, dated December 30, say: The Captain General of the Island had been seriously ill, but he has entirely recovered. He was poisoned with verdigris, by eating of meat that had been kept in a metal box.

Madrid advices had just been received from New York, that the Cuban insurrection had been ended by the orders of the Cuban Junta in New York. The news creates a profound excitement.

A body of insurgents are reported moving toward the Canto Abajo region of the Eastern Department. Simultaneously with this movement several well-armed bodies of 200 to 400 men each were sent to the center of the Cinco Villas direct. The reported object of these expeditions is to destroy canefields. There has yet been no authentic confirmation of the surrender of the 150 insurgents. The Voce de Cuba clamors for details but the Prensa is silent.

Much sickness at Meritas is reported.

The insurgents recently encamped at Gibra escaped in boats to Ragged Island and Nassau.

Nothing has been heard of Gen. Puello since the 25th of December. He left Nuevitas to go toward Caseorro.

The woods in the immediate vicinity of Puerto Principe have been cut down, depriving the insurgents of a place of attack.

Manuel Almaguer, one of the insurgent chiefs, has been killed.

WEST INDIES.

Success of the Revolutionists in Hayti—Opposition to the Samana Lease.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 30, via HAVANA, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Cacos are besieging Port au Prince, and that they have made a breach in Salnave's lines. On the 22d of December Salnave retreated to Fort Pelion, where he fired the magazine, and, with his fourteen sons, perished. Another report in circulation is that Salnave has fled to St. Domingo, and claimed the protection of President Baez.

Gens. Coperm and Cobria have published a protest against the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. They are bitter against President Baez.

CHICAGO.

Convicted of Manslaughter—Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—John Berton, charged with killing James Miller, at the Reform School, by striking him on the head with a whip stock, who has been on trial the past two days, was convicted to-day of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year in the State penitentiary at Joliet.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to attend the reunion of the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which he was colonel—the first and only regiment he commanded during the war.

Memphis Municipal Election.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—The municipal election passed off quietly. John Johnson, the regular Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor by probably 1,000 majority.

CHARLESTON.

Cruise of the Anna—She is Captured by the U. S. Marshal—Another Marine Failure.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—The steam yacht Anna, Capt. Sommers, from New York for Nassau, put in this port Tuesday, under stress of weather, and to obtain coal, and while lying in the stream, she was visited by the Custom House authorities, and, on complaint of the Spanish Consul that she intended violating the neutrality laws, she was seized by the United States Marshal and detained. Her passengers and crew were mostly Cubans, Col. W. C. Ryan, the Cuban fillibuster, and a son of General Cespedes being among the former.

On Wednesday the Anna was taken to the Government dock and put in charge of two U. S. army officers and twenty-five privates who disbanded the ship's company, the passengers and most of the crew taking rooms at a hotel to await disposition of board of the vessel. There was no armament on board and the Anna had regular clearance papers from the custom-house at New York. Her passengers had engaged passage to Nassau and allege that they were entirely unprepared to make any aggressive movements. The case will be heard in the U. S. Court on Friday morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Governor McClurg's message calls attention to the peaceful condition of the State, and, in view of this fact, asks the consideration of the expediency of removing political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion. He does not think it necessary to amend the constitution to effect this, as the constitution now provides that the Legislature may remove such disabilities after January 1, 1871. He recommends that this be made a question for discussion in the canvass next fall, so that the candidates for the Legislature may run, in part, at least, upon this issue. He opposes a convention for the revision of the constitution, but recommends submitting to the people a proposition to allow the negroes to vote, and another striking out of the Constitution what is known as the double disability clause. The debt of the State is $18,593,000. The general financial conditions are favorable, but the Governor urges strict economy. The interest on the bonds for July next is already provided for, and that of January following can be easily arranged. There is now in the Treasury nearly $600,000, most of which belongs to the interest fund. The principal of the bonds maturing in 1872 amount to $477,000, and those of 1873, $680,000, can also be promptly met. Three hundred and sixty miles of railroad have been built during the year, and one hundred and five miles are in course of construction.

The Governor discusses the resources of the State at length and advises every means to be used to give information regarding them to the people of this country and Europe. On the tariff question he says the present tariff should, and no doubt will, be modified and duties placed on luxuries, but hopes the free trade movement may be regarded with suspicion. Regarding capital punishment, he is not convinced of its barbarity and adds: "The teaching of Christianity is that the ruler beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of good, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." The public school fund amounts to $1,000,000, and schools throughout the State are in a prosperous condition. He recommends the establishment of a reform school for young persons convicted of minor offences; urges the acception of the 15th amendment immediately on receipt of the attested copy from Washington; and closes with the admonition that that nation is preserved that recognizes in righteousness that "the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men."

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—No quorum in the Senate to-day.

The House made all bills on the subject of the penitentiary the special order for Monday, and passed on its first reading a bill to punish public officers guilty of drunkenness; it makes the offense a misdemeanor.

A bill to charter the Louisville and Chattanooga railroad passed its third reading.

The bill to charter the Blue-grass railroad was so amended as to provide that no State aid shall be given said road; that no discrimination shall be made by the road against Tennessee freights or passengers, and that Tennessee shall have the same legislative control over the road as it has over other roads in the State, and then passed on its third reading.

The Senate resolutions complimentary to Judge Trigg, of the Federal Court, were unanimously adopted.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—A bill was introduced into the Ohio Legislature to-day repealing the famous visible admixture law. A bill was also introduced to compel railroad companies consolidating with foreign companies to purchase from stockholders, and protesting against the consolidation of their stock at its highest market value.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Legislature is fully organized. The Governor's message was read this afternoon.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 6.—The Republicans of the Legislature nominated L. M. Morrill for U. S. Senator. Democrats nominated Isaac Reed, of Waldboro.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The minor State offices were all filled with Republicans by the Legislature to-day.

THE STRIKE.

A Plain Statement by the Telegraph Company—Origin of the Difficulty—Have Employers any Rights?—How it Works.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The following note from the Western Union Telegraph Company is published:

Executive Office W. U. Telegraph Co., 145 Broadway.—To the Public: Since the publication of the card signed by the officers of this company, explaining the circumstances out of which the strike of the operators arose, a full and detailed statement of what occurred in California has been received from the company's agent, Mr. Mumford. It is as follows:

About the middle of December, Superintendent Gamble, desiring to readjust the compensation of the employes at San Francisco according to the value of their services, gave notice to two operators that, after January 1st, their salaries would be reduced from $120 to $115 a month, and to a third, that his salary would be increased from $100 to $120 a month, making an increase in the aggregate compensation of the three of $10 a month. Acting on these notices, as is supposed, the operators at San Francisco united in presenting a schedule of salaries, which they asked to have adopted. In this schedule, the two salaries which Mr. Gamble had proposed to reduce remained as before, and an increase of four others was asked for. Mr. Mumford so far assented to the schedule as to make no reduction of salaries, and allowed a portion of the proposed increase. He at the same time informed the operators that the force in the office was larger than was justified by the diminished business, the number of messages being less than usual and the receipts lighter. The operators themselves admitted that more men were employed than was strictly necessary. To bring the force thus into harmony with the wants of the business, two men were dismissed, but they were not the men whose salaries Mr. Gamble had in the first instance proposed to reduce. The salaries of those men remained unchanged, although one of these was dismissed after the reduction of the price above mentioned, and a fourth man refused to work at the schedule price, although it was $10 a month higher than he had ever before received.

Out of this state of things the strike arose. The facts thus explained fully support Mr. Mumford's original statement, that he had reduced no salaries, and had no intention of doing so. He had in fact increased them upon the petition of the operators themselves, and the only man who appears to have left because he was dissatisfied with his compensation refused to work at an advance in his salary of ten dollars a month. The strike, then, is not, as the operators here have alleged and supposed, a strike in resistance to a reduction of wages, general or special, but in support of the claim of an individual whose salary has been raised, but not to so high a figure as he desired.

It cannot be denied, in view of all the circumstances, that the whole body of strikers throughout the Union have left their work with a view and purpose of subjecting the business of the entire country to delay and derangement because some John Smith in California, demanding an increase of twenty dollars in his salary, can get only ten dollars. This is the real issue, unless it is further claimed that this company shall not be permitted to determine how large a force is necessary to do its business, and to increase or diminish from time to time accordingly.

[Signed] O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—No new feature in the telegraph strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Company will have a full force of operators on duty to-morrow.

THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition Case—Discussion on the Winnepeg War.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—The arguments in the Caldwell case, before Judges Bodgely and Morick, of the Superior Court, were concluded yesterday. The points raised on the part of Caldwell are, that under Judge Coudal's warrant, the prisoner could not be arrested in Ontario; that a magistrate has no power to put in a new commitment; technical objections to the form of a warrant; that the evidence does not establish forgery; that the almost pretended offense was only a misdemeanor, and that extradition could only take place for forgery. The judgment will be given on Friday next. Calwell has comfortable rooms in the jail at his own expense.

OTTOWA, Jan. 6.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held to-day, at which it is understood the Red river difficulty was discussed. The Government will wait the result of the negotiation of Vicar Thibevolt and Col. De Solsberry. An effort will be made to alter a statement of the claims of insurgent leaders to form a basis for a settlement. This failing, no doubt the Government will be prepared to adopt active measures, in conformity with the Hudson Bay Company and the Imperial Government, to restore order in the spring. It is said that Governor McDougall's commission as Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest, was only to take effect when the country was transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government. As this did not take place, it is presumed he still holds a seat in the House of Commons.

The Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The steamboat Connecticut passed here this morning from Albany for New York, loaded to the guards with freight. To-day the river at Coxsackie is clogged with ice. Weather warm, with a light fall of snow.

NEW YORK.

The Assassination Plot a Weak Invention of the Enemy.

The Gunboats Put to Sea and then Put Back Again.

The State of the Money Market.

Etc. Etc., Etc

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Considerable excitement was felt among the members of the Cuban Junta at the assassination plot reports which were published this morning. They denounce them as an infamous libel designed by the Spaniards to weaken the moral support of the United States.

THE GUNBOATS RETURN.

The remainder of the Spanish gunboats which have been anchored off Staten Island for some days got up steam before daylight yesterday morning and put to sea, followed by the Isabella as a protector. The weather was all that could be desired, and the prospect of a quick and pleasant voyage to Havana was propitious; but the leading gunboat, when three or four miles outside the narrows, sighted a suspicious, rakish-looking craft, which stood in and seemed anxious to come within hailing distance of the flotilla. A hurried consultation ensued between the officers commanding the two divisions and the commander of the Isabella, and the latter showing a decided disinclination to face the two Whitworth rifled guns that might be on board of the stranger, a return to quarantine was decided upon, and the entire fleet, tacking about, set sail for their old anchorage-ground. In order to excuse the sudden move to the sailors and subordinate officers, it was given out that the pilots declared the weather promised to be unfavorable and unsuited to a successful voyage. The vessel lying outside was probably the Cuban ship Bedical, which sailed from this port a few days since. The Bedical and privateer Annie, just sailed from Charleston, will, it is thought, make it a difficult matter for the flotilla to reach Cuban waters without the aid of U. S. war steamers.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Affairs in Wall street were quite buoyant to-day. Gold advanced to 121⅛, and the leading stocks advanced from 1@3 per cent. The money market was easy at 7 per cent., currency. The Government bond market was strong and advanced. Money was abundant at 7 per cent. Discounts were freely made at 8@10 per cent. Foreign exchange dull at 108¼@108¾ for 60-day bills. Government bonds active and buoyant.

Gold firmer, opening at 120¼, declining to 120⅛, then advancing to 120¾, and closing at 120⅞ at 3 P. M. After the board adjourned sales were made as high as 121⅛, the highest price of the day, closing at 120⅞ to 121 at 6 P. M.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day received bids to the amount of $4,376,000 for the $1,000,000 gold offered for sale by the Government, bids ranging from 120¼ to 120¾.

The stock market is active in all leading shares. A bull campaign is being arranged by the leading stock cliques, based upon the probabilities of Congress passing a free banking law, which the bulls say will add one hundred millions to our already inflated currency. On this they are already running up the price of gold bonds and stocks.

[To the Associated Press.]

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

Another fraudulent divorce case came before Judge Cordozo yesterday. John Gowan left this city in May last, and went to Pittsburg. When he returned home he found that he had lost his wife. During his absence Mrs. Gowan had applied for a divorce, and had been tried before S. H. Stuart, Jr., as referee, and three witnesses had sworn to Gowan's violation of his marriage vows with one Lizzie Smith, residing at No. 115 Allen street. Gowan introduced proof before Judge Cordozo that no such person as Lizzie Smith, at No. 115 Allen street, ever resided; that he was not guilty of the alleged infidelity, and that he had never been served with a notice of action as required by law. Judge Cordozo reserved his decision.

POLICEMEN ABETTING PICKPOCKETS.

On Tuesday last Justice Dowling proclaimed in open court that he knew policemen who were in the habit of abetting pickpockets and sharing their plunder. Judge Bosworth, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday addressed a letter to Justice Dowling requesting the names of such policemen, and, if found guilty, promised that they would be summarily dismissed. The Justice sent a verbal reply, stating that he did not wish to be complainant.

MARINE DISASTER—FOUR MEN LOST.

The gunboat Maria, which left here Friday in company with the U. S. steamer Miantonomah for Portland, when off Bay Head Tuesday morning, broke her steam pipe and suddenly stopped ahead of the Miantonomah before the headway of the latter could be stopped. The result was a collision, and the Maria was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk in fifteen minutes. Four of the crew (firemen) were lost. The balance of the officers and men, including the lieutenant commander in charge, were rescued by the Miantonomah, and have returned to this city. The Maria was a propeller steam tug, and in company with the Miantonomah was on the way to join the squadron at Portland now forming for the naval reception of Peabody's remains.

A CHLOROFORM CONFESSION.

Buckhard, the murderer of his wife and Mr. Randall, in Westchester, made a confession yesterday, while partially under the influence of chloroform, administered to him to test the truth of his pretended insanity. He says he killed his wife because she was unfaithful to him, and does not know why he killed Randall.

AMERICAN CLUB BALL.

The ball of the American Club, a noted Democratic organization, to-night, was a grand success. Tweed, Sweeney, Mayor Hall, and many other political lights were present.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Publishers' Association—Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Publishers' Association of Indiana held an informal meeting to-day and adjourned till to-morrow.

A large number of prominent politicians are here to attend the Democratic convention on Saturday.

The Sale of St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 30, via HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Rumors are in circulation that the obstacles to the completion of the sale of the island to the United States have been removed. Little credence is given to the report.

The French Minister has returned from Jamaica to Hayti.

SAMBO IN CHICAGO.

A Negro Advertises for a White Housekeeper.

[From the Chicago Times.]

About ten days ago, there appeared in the "want" column of the Chicago Tribune the following advertisement:

WANTED—A housekeeper by a widower. Duties very light. Address J. A., Tribune office.

It so happened that this notice attracted the attention of a respectable widow lady living on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court. Mrs. Emma Brownell, the lady in question, was anxious for employment of the nature described, and she accordingly addressed a brief note to "J. A.," asking what duties would be required, and seeking for full information in the matter. The following letter was received by her in reply a few days afterward:

DEC. 29.—MRS. BROWNELL: If I knew just what would suit you I would like it. I am a mechanic, 35 years old, no family, and if you are not too particular I could give you a good home. If you will, you can meet me at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets this evening, at 7½.

J. ARNOLD, No. 547 South Clark.

The tenor of the above note appearing somewhat dubious, Mrs. Brownell concluded to allow some of her acquaintances to meet "J. Arnold" at the place of rendezvous, and a gentleman friend of hers volunteered for the required service. The result of the interview may be briefly stated. The thirty-five year old mechanic proved to be a dusky young swell of a negro; as flat of proboscis, puffy of lip, black of phiz, and oily of brow as the most confirmed miscegenator in the land could have desired. He was in search of a white female to share the joys and comforts of his home and person, but it is hardly necessary to state that he failed in his object on the particular occasion in question.

The Last Best Gift in Breeches and Bound for Fort Scott.

[From the Kansas City Times, 5th.]

The Union Depot, in West Kansas City, was yesterday morning the scene of considerable excitement inasmuch as there was present an individual—a woman about six feet in height, dressed *a la Bloomer*. Her attire consisted of a black coat over a calico gown extending to the knees, and from there down to her feet could be seen a pair of black pants; and upon her feet were a pair of No. 7 shoes, men's style. She strutted up and down the depot in pompous style, much to the amusement of all present. The lady is from Salem, Ohio and is accompanied by her husband and two children. They left on the morning train bound for Fort Scott.

THE SUNKEN IRON-CLADS.

Charleston Harbor to be Cleared of the Wrecks—How the Work is to be Done.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A corporation of enterprising gentlemen of this city, known as the "Monitor Wrecking Company," of which Mr. B. T. Benton is President, has been awarded by the Treasury Department the contract for raising the wrecks now lying in Charleston harbor. Among these are the Keokuk, Weehawken and Patapsco, iron-clads, and the Housatonic store ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store ships, blockade-runners, torpedo boats, vessels of every known variety, fitted for war or peace, are found by the divers, strewn over the bottom of this harbor. Probably there is not at present another place in the world where so many submerged wrecks are collected in so small a space. The harbor is formed by the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which here continue to empty their waters into the ocean. Across the entrance, seven miles below the city, a sand bar stretches from Sullivan's to Morris Island. On this bar the Government stone fleet of sixteen vessels was sunk in 1861, with the intention of rendering the entrance impassable, but as the river current soon hollowed out a channel on the other side as good as the first, it did not materially impede navigation. This bar renders the harbor inaccessible to large vessels except at high tide, and dangerous at all times; but the explanation of the wrecks "which all around with fragments strew the sea" is not to be found in this, but in those gigantic conflicts of which these quiet waters were not long ago the scene.

The Keokuk, the first iron ship ever sunk in battle, was a double turreted iron-clad, built by Mr. Whitney of this city. On the morning of the 7th of August, 1863, she brought up the rear of that tremendous armada of nine vessels which steamed up Charleston harbor to attack the rebel stronghold. The ill fated Weehawken, on whose stout ribs the worms now feed near by, leading the attack. The odds were terrific; a fleet, mounting 32 guns, against forts mounting 300. The attack continued through the day. The Keokuk bore the brunt of the fight, advancing within a few hundred feet of Fort Sumter, and receiving no less than ninety of the heaviest shot. Her hull, at water-mark, showed nineteen shot holes. She was kept up through the night only by plugging and continual pumping, and went down next morning, with colors still flying, abreast of Morris Island, where she now lies. The Patapsco—monitor—was sunk by a torpedo, which tore an immense hole in her bottom, and the Housatonic, storeship, met the same fate.

The loss of the Weehawken will be remembered by many from the sad tragedy attending it, four engineers and 26 seamen having been carried down in her. She sunk at her anchorage on the 6th of December, 1863. It was asserted at the time that the forward hatch was open, and the continuous stream poured in by the high waves washing over the bow deck weighed her head down before the crew, who were aft, knew anything of it, so that she sank before they could escape. This seems the best explanation, though it has been declared improbable, and even impossible, by the surviving officers.

All efforts to raise the vessels have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Whitney expended three years' labor and a fortune in endeavoring to raise the Keokuk, but without avail, and Mr. Benton has lost a great deal in the futile attempt which he has made during the last three seasons to float the Weehawken. His plan was to run a huge iron cylinder down to the top of the turret, to make it air-tight at the joint, and pump the vessel out through it. The plan would probably have succeeded, but just at the time when the machinery was all erected and an iron cylinder 31 feet in diameter and 30 feet high had been successfully joined to the turret, a storm came up and washed the whole structure away, the men barely escaping with life.

Even if it were possible to raise these vessels whole, they have now been so long submerged that the destructive worms which abound in those waters have eaten away the wood-work so that it has scarcely enough strength left to hold together, and in many parts, if a piece is hooked on to it, comes away from the rotten hull without any perceptible resistance. Under these circumstances, the Government has wisely concluded that it is inexpedient to attempt raising the vessel whole, and the present contract merely looks to the preservation of their undestroyed metallic parts. The method pursued will be to blast out pieces and raise them by machinery. Much of the machinery used by the Wrecking Co. in their former attempts still remains, and can be used for this purpose. The mines will be laid by submarine divers, with the assistance of sand-pumps removing 6,000 gallons per minute, for use where the vessels are partially covered with shifting sand, which is often the case.

After the blast the divers will descend with chains, fasten them to the disjointed portions—disjecta membra—and at a signal they will be hoisted away. The powerful hoisting machinery is a great steam scow built for the purpose, and the fragments are deposited by it on other scows, also constructed specially for that use. The machinery is capable of hoisting over forty tons, a single pair of "blocks and falls" used weighing 2,700 pounds.

An idea of the value of the metals contained in all these vessels may be got from the following inventory of that in the store-ship Housatonic, which is not an iron-clad, but a wooden screw steamer.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cast-iron works	224,357	Blowing engines	10,520
Wrought-iron do	81,152	Starboard boil'r	101,600
Brass	115,586	Port boiler	88,800
Coal bunkers	70,450	Donkey boiler	16,900
Chimney	10,660	Coffee pipes	9,220

Beside the metals, it is expected that valuable cargoes will be found on some of the blockade-runners, such as cotton and other things which withstand the action of the water a long time. The contract will include these, as it covers everything of value sunk within the limits of the harbor. Mr. Benton will commence operations about the 1st of March.

DR. CHARLOTTE LOZIER.

One of the Pioneers in the Work of Securing Women's Right to Scientific Education.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The death of Mrs. Charlotte Lozier is an event that has produced mourning in her own household and among her relatives and friends, and will be deeply grieved over by the various benevolent and reform associations of which she was not only a member, but a counseler and leader.

The achievement and noble work of Mrs. Lozier's life were amazing for one so young and delicate; indeed they would have been remarkable for any woman or any man. It was while but a girl that she began the study of medicine in this city. At the time, eight or ten years ago, women had not the opportunities for engaging in this study that they now have. A lady (who subsequently became her mother-in-law) had just established a medical school for women, and she immediately entered it as one of the pioneers in securing women's right to scientific education. She pursued her studies with the greatest ardor and success, displaying a remarkable aptitude for apprehending professional methods and details, and an unusual power for grasping the principles involved in the art of medicine. Her days were spent in the class-room and hospital, and her nights in anatomical and physiological investigations. She not only took part, but was a leader in the struggle of seven years ago to secure for female students of medicine the privilege of attending the clinics of Bellevue Hospital. She led the lady students to the wards of the hospital, took them to the class-rooms and the operating-rooms, where were assembled the hundreds of male students who had determined that no "woman doctors" should ever be tolerated among them or initiated into the mysteries of their craft. The obloquy and abuse suffered by these courageous young ladies—which was far greater than that recently suffered by the lady students of Philadelphia—never disheartened them, and they finally triumphed by winning the right to attend the clinics and walk the wards of Bellevue. This was not the only struggle in which she was compelled to engage as a means of obtaining her medical education; but all her struggles only resulted in strengthening her nature, enlarging her powers, confirming her purpose, and fitting her for her subsequent professional life. So remarkable were her attainments, that as soon as she graduated she was deemed fit to occupy the chair of a professor in the school in which she had been a student. In her lectures before the class she displayed the value of her discipline, the extent of her acquirements, and the scope of her powers. Both principle and practice were familiar to her, and the clearness and vigor of her style enabled her at once to interest and instruct those who were fortunate enough to be her pupils. During the last few years she has engaged in general medical practice, which grew rapidly in magnitude and importance, and in which she had very great success—not only receiving patients in her office, but following an out-door practice. Neither did she confine herself to professional labors. In all movements for the elevation of woman she was one of the most active and energetic workers. She not only gave freely of her time and largely of her means to these movements—she not only wrote for them in the press and spoke for them on the platform—but she attended to all those details of organization and all the multifarious duties that were requisite for its success. She strove to make the Workingwomen's Association of real benefit to those for whose advantage it had been originated, and her energetic and tireless labors for this purpose can only be appreciated by those who were cognizant of them. She never figured prominently as an advocate of woman's rights to suffrage, but, as a believer in that right, she gave to the movement her influence, as she found opportunity.

Not less for her womanly gifts and graces than for her professional eminence, humane and charitable labors, and noble life, does Mrs. Lozier deserve to be commemorated. The duties of the household and family—her duties as wife and mother—her social duties as a member of a large and cultivated circle—were never neglected on account of her public and professional duties. Up to almost the day of her death she alone among the brightest of those who gathered in her hospitable parlors; and such of her friends as only knew and admired her as a graceful, modest and delicate lady of society, would have found it hard to understand the activities of her life and the noble works to which she devoted her time. Added to all these traits, and giving the highest touch to this busy life, was a piety deep and true.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated."

A Slight Scrimmage in County Longford.

Napoleon Succumbs to the New Ministry.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

MRS. STOWE'S "LADY BYRON VINDICATED."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An extract of Mrs. Stowe's Lady Byron Vindicated, containing one thousand one hundred and thirty-one words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last evening, and published in the Pall Mall Gazette to-day. The Gazette's American correspondent adds: "Here, in America, the public indignation at the conduct of Mrs. Stowe in this matter has only been intensified by the publication of this so-called defense."

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Rome, says the Pope will probably proclaim the dogma of infallibility by a degree not admitting an appeal to general council.

MOTLEY ROBBED.

The residence of Mr. Motley, American Minister at London, was entered by burglars last night and robbed to the value of over £1,000.

IRELAND.

COLLISION IN LONGFORD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The Irish journals report that during the Parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested and attended with great excitement, the supporters of Martin, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of Ungent, came into collision at Gullet Hill, in the rear of Longford. After a sharp fight between the parties the troops appeared on the field and fired upon the Fenians, who quickly dispersed. A few men were wounded. No one was killed. At last accounts there had been no further disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict. The Fenian element is greatly exasperated over the defeat of its candidate.

SPAIN.

A DICTATORSHIP.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The political crisis shows no signs of ending. Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a dictatorship.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The Imperial states that two pistol shots were fired at Serrano yesterday without wounding him.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The Cortes has adjourned. Just previous to adjournment there was great excitement among the members on hotly disputed questions relating to the ministry and dynasty. There is a rumor that the Montpensier party will make fresh efforts to accomplish their aims.

THE NEW CABINET.

L'Impartial says the leaders of the Unionists have refused to enter into the new Cabinet which Marshal Serrano is endeavoring to form.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

FLORENCE, January 6.—It is officially announced that the refusal of Victor Emanuel to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne was made unwillingly, but he could not avoid it, owing to the extreme disinclination of the Duchess of Genoa to it on her son's account.

FRANCE.

BARON HAUSMANN RETIRED.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Official Journal publishes a decree appointing M. Henri Chevreaux, late Prefect of the Department of the Rhine, to succeed Baron Hausmann as Prefect of the Seine. M. Hausmann is relieved of all his administrative functions. This event is regarded as one of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new ministry.

The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect. This is proved by a letter which his Majesty wrote to him, and which establishes the fact that the first act of the Cabinet was to ask for the removal of the Prefect of the Seine. The Emperor has a strong personal regard for Hausmann, and had promised to maintain him, but thought it proper to defer to the expressed desire of his Ministers. The Imperial letter contains an assurance of the affection of the sovereign, and his regret at parting with an officer so widely and deservedly esteemed.

DOMESTIC POLICY.

Senator De Maupas has demanded an investigation of the domestic policy of the Government.

THE PRESS.

Official permission has been granted for the sale of the Kappel (Radical), on and in the streets.

CENSORSHIP OF THE CABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is reported the censorship heretofore exercised over telegrams and admission of foreign papers will be at least temporarily suspended.

ROME.

SECOND CONGREGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

ROME, January 6.—The second public congregation of the Ecumenical Council commenced this morning. The first was the occasion of the inauguration of the Council. The ceremonies to-day were not on so grand a scale as those of the opening day, and the number of spectators was much smaller. The Pope was present, but there was no procession to the Hall of Council, and no opening address was delivered. Mass was celebrated, after which each Father delivered to the Pope his profession of faith, according to the formula of Pius IV. Though its organization is completed, the Council cannot yet promulgate decrees.

THE POPE

continues in fine health.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The amount of bullion in the vault of the Bank of England has decreased £100,000 since last week.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—During the week just passed the heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France has continued. The amount in the vaults to-day is 31,800,000 francs less than on Tuesday.

LONDON, Jan. 6, P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ on account. American securities quiet: '62s 87½; '65s, old, 86¾; '67s 85½; 10-40s 84¾; Erie 17¾; Illinois Central 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western 25¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Bonds firm at 92@92⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Cotton a shade easier; uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales of 10,800 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 7d; red Western No. 2 8s 2d; red winter 8s 10d. Flour 22s 3d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 29s. Pork 105s. Beef 102s. Lard declining; 71s 6d. Cheese 69s 6d. Bacon 62s. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil 31s. Tallow quiet at 39s 6d; 40s on the spot and 28s 8d@29s afloat. Lard oil quiet.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Bourse flat at 73f 90c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Jan. 6.—Petroleum quiet at 7 thalers.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

GLASGOW, Jan. 6.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6.—Lorillard has blown up and destroyed his yacht Meteor, recently wrecked near Tunis.

ST. LOUIS.

The Capital Removal Question—Kidnapping Case—Port of Entry—Bonded Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Quite a large meeting was held at the Southern Hotel to-night to consider the question of removing the national capital. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to visit Washington and use its influence in getting the removal question before Congress, but especially to prevent, if possible, another appropriation for Government buildings at Washington. Letters from Congressmen were read, stating that there is a Congressional organization in Washington which, two weeks ago, numbered nearly eighty members, and is constantly increasing, whose purpose is to defeat appropriations and generally agitate the removal question.

Dr. Manchester, the alleged kidnapper, was released from custody, but the child was taken charge of by Col. Meyer, by order of the Police Commissioners, until the parents arrive.

The Merchants' Exchange to-day adopted resolutions asking Congress to make St. Louis a full port of entry as speedily as possible.

The bonded debt of St. Louis county is only $2,962,800.

On the Strike.

The New York Herald, still full of its Government Telegraph hobby, says: "The Telegraph Operators' strike is assuming formidable dimensions. The Western Union office is almost deserted, and as this company have exclusive wires in many directions the business of the public must suffer in consequence. This is in part the result of allowing so huge a monopoly to exist. If the government owned the lines there would be no strikes, for the wages would be just."

The Tribune says: "The extended strike of the telegraph operators is another sign that if our great enterprises contain elements of formidable power, so also do those they employ and govern. We are frequently warned against the growth of monopolies and plutocracies, but strikes appear to be a kind of warning to both. Without discussing the merits of the latest strike, we refer the public to its history elsewhere."

BEECHER'S AUCTION.

Sale of Pews in Plymouth Church—Large Attendance and Lively Bidding—Jim Fisk Goes One.

[From the New York Herald, 5th].

There are many funny things said and done during the round of twelve months in Henry Ward Beecher's church at Brooklyn, but the funniest of them all, to those "not accustomed to our ways," as Mr. Beecher puts it, must be selling the privilege of hearing the Gospel read and expounded upon every Sunday at so many dollars per head of the congregation. One need not be very straight-laced, Puritanical, pharisaical, orthodox, Methodistical, very biblical, or be entitled to any other of the toned down nicknames so freely banded about among one another by church-going people, to have one's sense of religious propriety shocked to see a place for the worship of the Creator of the heavens and earth turned into a Wall-street gold room.

Last night was the annual auction of the pews. Mr. Pillsbury, "the hereditary" auctioneer, occupied the stand from which the pastor preaches and prays, and Mr. Pillsbury was intent upon dollars. That beautiful little relic made of wood from the Mount of Olives was thumped by an auctioneer's fist, and over it all the units in creation had changes run upon them. Mr. Pillsbury was shouting out "Five, five, five, five, ten, ten, ten, ten," as though his life depended upon how many he could utter in a moment. A look, a nod, a wink was enough for the auctioneer to excite him to another volley of "tens" and "fives," and for four mortal hours last night, in Plymouth church, there seemed to be nothing else to be cared for, in this world or the next, than getting as many dollars together as the people, in their pressure of pride and emulation, could be stimulated to give.

A MONEY MART.

Mr. Beecher delivered no address at the calling of the large audience to order, and there was one significant feature throughout, that neither at the commencement nor at the end of what was called by the pastor a "service" was there the slightest indication, either by praise or prayer, that this house was the house of God or a temple of worship. It was entirely given up to the money-changers.

Right away, with a face full of pleasantry and good humor, that seemed to inspire bids, did Mr. Pillsbury go at his work, which was arduous enough. The audience was large and good-tempered, including many of the notable and prominent people of Plymouth Church. The woman's rights section was represented by the female reporter from the Tribune office, who, in an elegant Scotch plaid walking costume, occupied for a short time a distinguished place on the platform.

THE FUN OF THE THING.

There was a little playfulness now and then which proved laughable. For example—the surname of one of the purchasers was obtained with a little difficulty; then he answered, in the pause of entering it on the records, that his Christian name was "Abraham." Upon which the auctioneer remarked that "if all who were to occupy the pew got into his bosom they would be safe."

Abraham replied, "Yes, sir; I'll carry them all there," upon which the audience burst into laughter.

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus, the latter being carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom, has so much that is pathetic and sad in it that it does seem odd, to put a very fine point upon it, that anybody with anything approaching to taste could be found to laugh about it. The smallest jokes were, however, very acceptable. One gentleman bore the classic name of Hubbard, and our readers can understand how rich was the material for jokes with so good a name as that. Another was Bottell, and Watells and Mortlies were all played upon until the auctioneer got the right one.

THE GREATEST JOKE OF ALL

was, however, when it was announced that James Fisk, jr., was the purchaser of a pew. There was evidently considerable joy in Plymouth church that they would be sure of one sinner in the congregation that needed repentance. There are also pews in the gallery numbered by letters. Letter B was sold to Mr. Darbye for $143, and the auctioneer, when another claimant started up, said it was better to "let her be." Small jokes of this kind pass current in a large audience, and they are all the more acceptable when the people are a very goodly kind of people and accustomed to psalm singing.

THE RESULTS.

Among the more distinguished bidders were the following: Mr. H. W. Sage paid the highest premium, $550; H. C. Bowen, next, gave $390; H. B. Cladin, $355; O. Carpenter, $315; J. T. Howard, $305; James Freeland, $280; E. Ovington, $275; L. Palmer, $270; S. B. Smith, $260; E. Crowell, $240; James Bates, $230; Dr. Conkling, $225; S. B. Duryea, $250; James P. Howard, $250; J. C. Wendell, $245, and a large number of other prominent members of Mr. Beecher's church paid similarly high premiums.

Every pew was taken at a high premium, and the premiums ranged from $505 to $1. Every aisle chair, except three, were taken. The total of last evening was as follows:

Amount of premiums	$44,694
Rents of pews	12,028
Rents of chairs	821
Total	$57,543

This compares with 1869 as follows:

Amount of premiums	$41,690
Rents of pews	12,014
Rents of chairs	790
Total	$54,494

Which is a difference in favor of 1870 of $3,049 50.

The following shows the relative increase for the last five years:

1866	$42,782	1869	$54,594
1867	43,000	1870	57,543
1868	52,000		

Mr. Beecher disclaims—and it is only fair to him to state it—any personal benefit in these increased rentals. His salary, he said privately last night, would be the same if the pews sold for a million of dollars. The trustees spend the money in a variety of useful and charitable ways, as in the building of the Bethel in Hicks street at a cost of $75,000. As to the mode of the sale he says that is the only mode that could be adopted by which his vast congregation would be satisfied that there was no favoritism shown. The question, however, returns, is it worth while going so near to a worship at the shrine of Mammon to get so little? Between Mr. Muller, of Bristol, in England, and the homœopathic physician in Philadelphia, who both support vast establishments of charity by a simple, child like trust in God, and Mr. Beecher's auction at Plymouth church, how great is the gulf!

"ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE."

Exciting Chase of a Madman in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Alexander Dutton, proprietor of the livery stable in the rear of the Sherman House, who is an old and well known resident of this city, was suddenly, and quite unaccountably, afflicted with mental derangement on last Monday. He came to the barn at the usual hour in the morning, and soon began to show symptoms of mental aberration, which shortly developed into unmistakable proofs of insanity. Mr. Dutton is a man of prodigious physical strength, and it was not long before he brought some of it into play upon the stable men. Nothing serious occurred, however, and with kind words he was kept in pretty good humor. Mr. Dutton's friends, having a feeling of delicacy about keeping him shackled, or otherwise in close confinement, yesterday gave him into the hands of the Sheriff for safe keeping, until such time as might elapse before he could be removed to the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. Yesterday afternoon he was quite docile, and the officers allowed him the privilege of the Sheriff's office in the basement. He seemed well pleased with the arrangement, and for a time amused himself in giving all manner of orders to all sorts of imaginary people. But suddenly a great change came over him. His eyes began to look fierce and wild, he rolled up his sleeves as for combat, and suddenly, to the surprise of half a dozen bailiffs and a dozen loungers, jumped upon a table, and, with a yell, sprang through the window. He carried sash and all before him, and the clatter was great. Before the Sheriff's officers could fairly realize the situation he was half a block away. As soon as possible the men entered upon the chase, and filled the air with their cries of "Stop that man." At the north-east corner of the square a dozen or more hackmen are usually congregated, and fully that number placed themselves in line, at the gate, to stop the madman's progress. But they proved little better than straws in his way, and he brushed them away as he would a cobweb. But the hackmen were persistent, and harassed him in a way that delayed his progress, and allowed Jailer Foltz to come upon the scene. Then there was a meeting of two giants. They grappled each other with the strength of Samsons. They swayed to and fro like mountains in labor, and it was only after a herculean effort that Mr. Foltz got any advantage over his maddened and powerful adversary. When finally secured, the unfortunate man raved in a distressing manner, and it was long before his wrath could be appeased. Finally, on being returned to jail, he became good-natured again, and took great delight in ordering about more imaginary hirelings. This case is truly a sad one. It is to be hoped that this attack of insanity will be of but short duration.

Kentucky Stock in Ohio.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Mr. George Gilbert, of Euclid, has just received from Kentucky a pair of thoroughbred Durham cattle, that he will place upon his extensive farm. They passed through the city on Tuesday. They were splendid specimens of cattle, and will undoubtedly do much to improve the stock in this part of the country. The bull, which now weighs 2,500 pounds, was bred by B. N. Shropshire, of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and in looking at the pedigree, which was given with the bill of sale, we find it is traced back to the eighth dam, No. 2,190 in the English Herd Book. He is called "Joseph Hooker." The cow is called "Josie Clements," and weighs 2,000 pounds. Her pedigree is equally as good and blood as pure as that of her mate. She was bred by Mr. A. C. Shropshire, of Paris, Kentucky, who was the seller of both these cattle. Mr. Gilbert is deserving of commendation for his enterprise in improving the stock of this section. It costs but little more in the end to raise a really good article of stock than it does a poor one, and all attempts to make this idea more common should be encouraged.

☞ The Chicago Lyceum is discussing the proposition that "The press is a mightier engine of reform and civilization than the pulpit."

THE COUNTRY SAVED.

Discovery of a Hideous Plot to Repudiate the Public Debt.

A Dark and Bloody Society With $20,000,000 in Specie.

Frank P. Blair President of the Organization, and Many Great Men Involved.

A SENSATIONAL WHOPPER.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday.]

We were yesterday placed in possession of the following details of an alleged scheme for the repudiation of the public debt. The plan, as reported, is one of vast proportions, and is said to be participated in by persons in all parts of the nation. It involves in its carrying out the possession of millions of money and an organization more complete than any that has ever existed in the country. Men, prominent in political circles of the land, are said to be implicated in it, and it is stated that the society has $20,000,000 in specie in its treasury to further its objects. It is a most astonishing scheme for the repudiation of the public debt, and its revelation will command general, even if incredulous, attention.

THE FIRST INKLINGS.

About six months ago there was brought to District Attorney Bateman and United States Marshal Hickenlooper, of this city, a report of the existence of a Secret Society, the object of which was said to be the repudiation of the public debt. Though the information was not very definite, these officers, we are told, considered it their duty to forward what they had learned to the authorities at Washington. Whether the Government considered the information too astounding to be believed, or whether it waited, hoping to secure through the aid of the Secret Service more definite and authentic knowledge, we know not. We believe, however, that no apparent attention was paid to the communication.

MORE LIGHT.

About four weeks ago, Colonel Bristow, United States District Attorney at Louisville, heard the rumor that had, five months before, come to the ears of Mr. Bateman and General Hickenlooper. Whether the rumor was accompanied by more substantial evidence or not, than when it had been first bruited about, we do not know. It is sufficient to say that Colonel Bristow placed credence enough in it to call to the matter the attention of Colonel A. Hoagland, a special detective, in the employ of the United States, and at that time engaged in the prosecution of some tobacco cases at Covington.

ROOM NO. 149 BURNET HOUSE.

Colonel Hoagland was occupying room No. 149 at the Burnet House. On the evening of the 14th of December, Mr. Houston King appeared before him, and of his own accord made a full statement of the great conspiracy.

HOUSTON KING

is a man about thirty-five years of age, tall, slender, wearing chin whiskers. He dresses quietly and in good taste. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and during the war fought in the Confederate service, gaining before peace came the rank of Colonel. Returning to Kentucky afterward, he settled down in Elliott county, and has lately been the clerk of the court of that county. His position he gave up, he says, that he might make the disclosure.

THE SWORN STATEMENT.

In the room at the Burnet House on the evening of the 14th of last month were Col. Hoagland, Mr. Thomas Mayfield, of this city, a young man who was acting as Secretary of Col. Hoagland, Mr. Houston King and Mr. Tyree, formerly a United States Deputy Marshal of Kentucky, and another gentleman whose name we have been unable to learn.

In the presence of these witnesses Mr. King made a statement, that was taken down as he dictated it by Mr. Mayfield. This statement was to the effect that in December, 1865, he left New Orleans, by ocean steamer, for New York. In the course of his voyage he formed the acquaintance of one Harlow J. Phelps, of New Orleans, who was also on his way to New York. Phelps, learning that King had served in the Confederate army, in which he had himself fought and bled, became quite intimate with him. So close, indeed, was the friendship that arose, that to King was imparted the information that a great repudiation party was in progress of formation. Northern men and Southern men were equally interested in the movement, it was stated, and Phelps at last became so confiding as to announce that he was on his way to New York at that very time for the purpose of getting the plan under way.

King was induced to join him. Arriving in New York the two attended a Tammany meeting, and afterward they were introduced into a side room where some two hundred persons, already initiated into the movement, were assembled. The great object to be secured was the repudiation of the public debt. It was proposed at first to commence the manufacture of greenbacks on a large scale, then flood the country with them, then purchase all the gold, and to thus withdraw all the specie from the banks, and to create such general financial embarrassment as to lead to popular insurrection and repudiation.

Plans were somewhat changed at last. It was decided to try to buy the original plate, instead of attempting to manufacture new ones. This was accordingly done. The original plates were bought—bought from parties in the Treasury. Mr. King implicates in this sale Mr. Cooper, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Johnson. A price high enough was paid for these plates. The society could afford to do it, for Mr. King states that it has now in its coffers no less than $20,000,000.

As soon as the plates were bought, the work of striking off bills began. These bills could be detected in no way from the genuine issue, for they were printed from the same plates. Banks for their circulation have been established throughout the whole country. Sixty million dollars' worth of them have already been put upon the country. For four long years this work, according to Mr. King's story, has been going steadily forward. Day after day the lying presses have been busy, and the conspirators have ceased not in their nefarious work.

On the 1st and 2d of November, 1869, the society, Mr. King says, was reorganized, and General Frank P. Blair was elected President. Its headquarters are still in New York, and it is from that city that all the bills are sent.

"SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME."

The astonishing statements of which the foregoing is an abstract, was then taken to Mr. James M. Blackburn, Clerk of the United States District Court at Covington, the customary oath was administered to Mr. King, and readily taken.

HO! FOR WASHINGTON.

Information of this statement was at once sent to Washington, and thither, in a few days, went Col. Hoagland. A day or two after his arrival Mr. King, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. J. S. Filson, of Greenupsburg, Ky., presented himself, and had an interview with the authorities.

FOR NEW YORK.

On the 20th of last month, a little party went to New York, where Mr. King said were located the headquarters of the conspirators. The journey was made at the instance of Government officers, for the purpose of affording Mr. King an opportunity to point out the exact buildings in which the business was carried on.

FAILURE.

The attempt to fix upon the precise whereabouts of the buildings or rooms was a failure. Perhaps Mr. King could not do it; perhaps—as the New York Herald of Tuesday, in the course of an article that is, in some respects, true, and in many more, inaccurate, suggests—he is simply a monomaniac. But whatever be the explanation, it is certain that this man failed completely to identify any place. The result was that Col. Whiteley, chief of the detective service, who had accompanied the party, was willing enough to let the man go to jail. And to jail he went, on a warrant issued on an affidavit sworn to by himself against himself.

IS THIS ALL?

Is the matter to end here? Is the man a monomaniac, or is there somewhat of truth in his sworn statement? These are questions more easily asked than answered. Apparently Col. Whiteley believed him insane. But there are others who have confidence in not only his sanity, but his honesty.

It may be worth while to state, by way of corroboration to this marvelous statement, that one member of Congress, it is told us, has said that he has seen these spurious bills, and knew they were spurious.

A Rabid Dog Lunches on the Citizens of Hardin.

[From the Elizabethtown News, of yesterday.]

Week before last a dog belonging to Mr. Lewis Munsen, who lives about four miles out on the Hodgenville road, was attacked with a fit of madness, and bit Mr. Munsen and one of his small boys; then it went to the house of Mr. John R. Perry, a mile farther on the road, and attempted to bite a young man in the employ of Mr. Perry who, having a gun in his hand at the time, knocked the dog down, but was prevented shooting it by a small son of Mr. Perry, who, not knowing the condition of the dog, clung to it to prevent its being shot. The dog was afterwards in the house of Mr. Perry, and his children were playing around it, but, strange to say, it bit none of them. After it left Mr. Perry's it went to the house of Mr. Robert Cornett, not far off, and bit one of his little sons; and to Mr. James Castleman's and bit a little girl, first attempting to bite a small boy, who kept him off in some way. Mr. Castleman took his gun and followed the dog for an hour, shooting it some four times before he succeeded in killing it. The three children we have named have all been to town to the mad-stone, and have all obtained relief. We learn that several other persons were, perhaps, bitten, but no others have come to apply the mad-stone. Mr. Perry, also, had two dogs and several hogs bitten. Thomas Funk, Hardin Hawkins, Wm. Mulhol and others had their dogs and hogs bitten by it. This is certainly a fearful amount of biting for one mad-dog. We hope no serious results will be occasioned by it. Mr. Perry and Mr. Funk killed their dogs that were bitten, and so ought every one else. The other parties are keeping their dogs in confinement, we learn.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
AT
W. H. ANDREWS',
140 Market St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
JUST RECEIVED:
3,000 yds Remnants Sprague Prints in beautiful dark patterns, only 10c.
3,000 yds Sprague's Shirting Prints, only 12 1-2c.
Best Prints, in all colorings, only 12 1-2c.
All the favorite brands Bleached and Brown Cottons at N.Y. wholesale prices.
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings at the reduced rates.
100 pieces Superior Irish Linens just received, at prices to correspond with the decline in gold.
Napkins, Doylies and Towels,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask, German Damask, and Turkey Red Table Cloths.
All Bought with Gold at 120!
AND SELLING PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
An inspection of my stock and prices is solicited. No trouble to show goods.
WILLIAM H. ANDREWS.

JOE BROWN'S IDEA.

He Thinks the Non-action Policy Will Not Do for Georgia.

[From a Communication to the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.]

1. Upon the legal scope of the bill (the late act of Congress to promote the reconstruction of Georgia) and the full extent to which the General Assembly can go under its provisos in disturbing the present State government.

2. What is the course that patriotic members of the Legislature should pursue for the interests of the State?

A moment's reflection will doubtless satisfy your mind that it would be improper for me to give an opinion in response to your first inquiry, while I remain upon the Supreme Bench, as it is by no means impossible, that, in the course of events, this very question may come before the court for adjudication.

In my opinion it is not proper, while I hold my present position, for me to mingle actively in political strife; I have neither the time nor the inclination to do so. But, in the present emergency, it may not be improper for me to answer your second inquiry by giving my views, "for publication," in compliance with your request.

Probably few candid persons will deny that it would have been much better for Georgia if the whole white race had acquiesced in the measures of reconstruction previously prescribed by Congress, and every voter had gone to the polls and selected the best men, who were eligible, to represent them in the Convention and in the Legislature; and if they had complied promptly, and in good faith, with the terms dictated by the conqueror to the conquered, just as they did when President Johnson, as the representative of the conqueror assumed to dictate the terms of reconstruction without the authority of Congress. Had this course been pursued the whole question would long since have been settled, reconstruction would have been complete, Georgia would have been represented in both Houses of Congress, the country would have been at peace, and we should before this time have been making much more rapid strides than we now are in development and prosperity. Some of us who were satisfied we foresaw the evil which must result from either non-action or resistance, warned the people against such folly. But popular orators aroused their feelings of resentment, and reason and judgment were dethroned by prejudice and passion. The result was the adoption of the non-action policy by most of the white men in Georgia, and those of us who foresaw and foretold the calamities which would follow, were denounced as traitors for telling the people an unwelcome truth.

I believe, however, it can justly be said to your credit, that your weapons have been reason and logic and not personal abuse.

But it is no part of my purpose to renew the discussions of 1867 and 1868. My views were placed upon record at the time, and I am willing for those who are to come after us to decide between me and my adversaries, who took advantage of popular excitement, to arouse popular prejudice against me at the expense of the best interests of the State.

The results which were predicted having come upon us, the question *now* is, what is best under the circumstances by which we are at present surrounded? And in this crisis you do me the honor to ask my opinion.

It is my decided conviction that every patriotic member of the Legislature, no matter by what party name he may be known, who can conscientiously take either of the oaths prescribed by the act of Congress, should attend promptly in obedience to the call of the Governor and qualify without hesitation. Surely we have had enough of the non-action policy. Our taxes are becoming burdensome. Our public debt is increasing. And the financial policy to be adopted by the State government is vastly more important than the gratification or mortification of any private or personal ambition.

Many patriotic citizens believe they see in the present movement schemes of personal ambition and personal gain at the expense of the State. If they are right, it is all important that every friend of Georgia, who is in position to serve her, should be at his post to protect the public property, the public credit and the public interest. If they are wrong, honest, faithful administration will only shine the brighter after it has gone through the ordeal of searching investigation, and will cordially sanction every act of the General Assembly for the public good, and will practice and encourage economy in all the departments of the State government as the only means of paying the public debt and supporting the Government without increasing the burdens of taxation.

The people of the State have a right to require that the Western and Atlantic railroad be managed with ability and economy, and that its net incomes be paid into the State Treasury. Those incomes have been large in the past, and it is right to expect and demand that they shall not be diminished in the future. Let every member of the Legislature be in his place, prepared to correct the evil in case of mismanagement, and equally willing to do justice and give the meed of praise which is due in case of good management. We must practice economy in our public affairs. The public debt must be paid, and the public credit must be maintained at the highest point.

But, important as may be these financial questions, they are not the ones covered by your inquiry. What course should patriotic members of the Legislature pursue for the interest of the State?

The interest of the State imperatively demands that our relations with the national government shall be re-established, and peace and harmony restored; and that the State shall again be represented in Congress, with as little delay as possible. The interest of the State requires that the laws be faithfully and impartially executed, without regard to race or color, in every county in the State; that property be protected, and lawlessness and crime be punished, and that every good citizen put forth his utmost exertions and use all his influence to suppress disorder and promote obedience to the lawful authorities. These results can never be attained by non-action, or resistance to the reconstruction policy of Congress, as has already been clearly demonstrated. Heretofore, the watchword has been non-action. In future, it should be action, action, action.

But what action is necessary to restore us to our position in Congress? Nothing short of the reorganization of the Legislature in obedience to the act of Congress, and the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States will now do it, whatever may have been true in the past. We may offer resistance, or refuse to act, for years to come, and live under military government or in a state bordering on anarchy, and we will still be compelled, in the end, to come to the terms dictated by the conqueror. Then why longer delay?

My advice in this crisis is that the Legislature reorganize, as required by the act of Congress, and that it promptly adopt the fifteenth amendment as soon as it is organized.

That will *now* settle the question. Nothing short of it will.

But why, let me ask, should we prefer anarchy, or military rule, to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment? What sane man doubts that negro suffrage is firmly established in Georgia and the other ten Southern States? And what additional burden does the fifteenth amendment impose upon us which is not now imposed?

The effect of the amendment is to establish negro suffrage in all the other States of the Union. We all recollect the telling effect with which the Democratic orators of the South, in the last Presidential canvass, used the argument that the Chicago platform was unjust, because it approved negro suffrage as good enough for Georgia, but not good enough for Ohio. The fifteenth amendment proposes to meet that objection by imposing on New York and Massachusetts the same rule as to suffrage which they, by their votes in Congress, aided to impose on Georgia and Virginia. No more or less. There are more colored voters in the two last named States, but the principle is precisely the same. As we are compelled to take it, without the fifteenth amendment, I see no reason why we should remain under military government, and be excluded from representation in Congress, rather than consent to aid in imposing upon others the same rule of suffrage which they have imposed upon us. I think our Legislature should not hesitate, under the circumstances, to vote to make the practice uniform in all the States, North and South.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

☞ Utah Territory has 65,000 square miles; population 120,000, not 5,000 of whom are gentiles; has under cultivation 175,000 acres of land—80,000 acres are cereals, 2,000 in sorghum, 7,000 in root crops, 300 (in the Southern section) in cotton, 800 in apple orchards, 1,600 in peas, 75 in grapes, 195 in currants, and 30,000 in meadow. They look upon cotton as a success, for their own use. Ninety-four thousand acres were irrigated at a cost, during the year, making canals, etc., of $47,000.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEVADA.

The Earth in a Constant Tremor for Nine Hours.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

[From the Nevada Enterprise, Dec. 28.]

Night before last was a night of terror to the people of this city and all the neighboring towns and villages, owing to the heavy and alarmingly frequent earthquake shocks experienced throughout the country. Many persons remained in the streets all night, fearing to remain in doors, while those who remained in their dwellings were unable to sleep, and were dressed and prepared for a rush in case of a heavy shock coming.

THE FIRST SHOCK

occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening, and was a very heavy one. It lasted 10 or 15 seconds, and thoroughly alarmed and aroused the whole city. Its coming was so sudden and unexpected that the people were for a minute or two completely stunned and bewildered. Everybody ran pell mell into the streets, and it was devil (and the earthquake) take the hindmost. The shock was preceded by a sort of rumbling sound of short duration, when down came the main "quake" in full force, when, after shaking us up for a few seconds, it went rumbling away. It appeared to come from the southwest and pass away toward the northeast. This shock took a bite of about forty feet in length out of the fire-wall of the B street front of the old Taylor building, corner of Taylor and B streets, occupied as a hardware store by Smith & Wagner. A gentleman who saw the fire-wall fall, says that the whole building appeared to be pushed some two feet to the westward, then was suddenly drawn back, when the fire-wall stayed behind and fell to the pavement in an unbroken mass. Luckily, no one was passing at the moment. Bricks were thrown from the rear wall of Piper's building, corner of B and Union streets, and quite a break was made in the fire-wall of the old Farrington building, North B street. Some of the brick struck upon an awning and bounded thence through a window into the interior of the building. At Dr. C. C. Green's office, South C street, a heavy book-case was thrown into the middle of the floor, and all along down the street bottles and jars dropped by dozens from the shelves of stores and saloons. The streets were everywhere crowded with men, women, and children, all in momentary expectation of another shock, and afraid to venture back into their houses and places of business. Some even cast glances toward old Mount Davidson, half expecting to see the peak break off and roll down upon the city. Gradually, however the majority got over their fright and went in doors to talk over the big shock, or rather series of shocks, as it might be divided into three distinct throbs.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.

At about ten minutes to ten o'clock, just when some had succeeded in chasing the pallor from their cheeks and were saying that they rather liked earthquakes, rumble, rumble, rattle, bang! came another shock, and there was another grand stampede for the streets. This shock was neither so heavy nor did it last so long as the first, yet no one knew what it would turn out to be, and no one cared to wait to see. Again the streets were filled with people, pale and trembling, their eyes cast upward toward the tops of the houses, and their ears open to catch the last rumble. This shock seemed to come more directly from the west than the first. Between these main shocks there were numerous tremors, but not amounting to distinct shocks; in fact, from six o'clock Sunday evening until three Monday morning the earth was at rest scarcely ten minutes at a time—so say close observers and persons delicately constituted.

MORE BIG JOLTS.

At about fifteen minutes to two Monday morning there occurred a heavy shock, or series of shocks, causing most of those who had retired to arise, dress and seek the open air—this was particularly the case with persons lodging in brick buildings. This shock or earthquake wave appeared to come from about the same quarter as the other, and was a long, heavy fellow.

A BIG SNORTER.

About twelve minutes past three o'clock came what most persons agree was the heaviest shock of all. It was perhaps no heavier at any time than the first one was for a second or two, but it lasted much longer and its vibrations were much more eccentric. It shook up and down, sidewise and every other way, and caused a great falling of plaster, smashing of bottles and other brittle ware, but did no serious damage. After this there were a few thrills and throbs and all calmed down for a time, though it is said that there were two slight shocks yesterday forenoon, one about six and the other about ten o'clock.

A FEW INCIDENTS.

A great many ladies were so badly frightened that they fainted; children cried and clung to the garments of their parents; dogs howled, and the horses and mules in the stables broke their halters, and, crowding together, raised a terrible hubbub. In one hotel up town three ladies fainted at one time; one made a dash to jump out of a window, while another, in slippers and night clothes, made a break out into the street with her husband in full chase. In the big hotel down town the ladies got into the parlor and held a grand pow-wow, which was about half prayer-meeting and half "lunatic asylum." The prisoners in the county jail were terribly frightened, as they well might be, for the jail is on the first floor of the court-house—a very tall building. Among the prisoners confined is a colored woman—half Indian and half negro—who is known as "Belle Creole." This woman was almost frantic at times, and was in herself a whole camp-meeting. She prayed some powerful prayers, but occasionally got off the track and out-swore "our army in Flanders." At the Washoe Exchange billiard saloon, a man was seen to rush out of the back way into a passage leading to B street, where he dropped upon his knees, and was just getting warmed to his work when another shock came, and he concluded that a nimble pair of heels would be of more service to him than all the prayers at his command, so he took up one foot after the other and immediately became an absent man. In the station house the prisoners were much alarmed, and begged to be let out of their cells in order that they might have a chance to run in case Mount Davidson should begin rolling down. A Chinaman, who was in for fifteen days, unless he could raise $30, was so terribly frightened at the first shock that he became about the whitest Celestial ever seen, and talked of going to Charlestown to get coin to pay his fine. Finally his scare wore off, and he concluded to stick it out where he was. Some of the boys got behind a partition against which he was leaning, and by springing the floor up and down so startled the poor devil that he cried out lustily for an officer to go with him and get the money. "Me no like stay here; me wantee be Chinatown." An officer went with him, and he at once pungled. This is perhaps the first instance on record of a fine being shook out of a Chinaman's pocket by an earthquake.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

At Dayton the shock was very severe, shaking bottles and crockery from the shelves, and creating a general panic. A drug store was set on fire by the falling of a coal oil lamp, and the stock damaged to the amount of $200. At Empire City the shocks were very severe. A coal oil lamp was thrown down in the City Hotel, when the building was set on fire and totally consumed. We did not learn the value of the property destroyed. In Carson City the shocks were also very severe, and brittle ware had to suffer. On Six Mile Canyon, a short distance above the Empire State mill, a boulder weighing some ten tons rolled down off the mountain into the road, where it now lies.

THE KHEDIVE IN NEW YORK.

Ex-Confederate Generals and Others Enter His Service.

[From the New York Sun.]

It is rather singular that the growing Eastern question, which now seems to be approaching a serious crisis, should just now excite so much interest in military circles in the United States. But such is the fact. It appears certain that a struggle is impending between the Sultan of Turkey and his vassal, the Khedive of Egypt, to decide whether the latter shall become independent, or whether he shall be deposed and the absolute control of affairs of that rich province again rest with the Sultan.

A LIFE OR DEATH STRUGGLE.

The Khedive evidently realizes that the struggle is to be one of life or death, for he has for years been earnestly engaged in preparing for the contest. He has not entered upon the war-path without taking every possible means to secure success. From England and France he has purchased a large number of the heaviest and most formidable iron-clads now afloat, armed with magnificent artillery, and manned by good sailors and commanded by intelligent and experienced officers, gathered from every service in Europe.

THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY.

His army has been greatly augmented and thoroughly drilled by competent officers, and armed with the very best breech-loading rifles. These he has ordered from America, and at this moment two large firms are at work day and night in filling his vast orders for repeating guns and cartridges. A large number of small arms have already been sent forward and placed in the hands of the Egyptian infantry and cavalry. But the largest call he has made upon American assistance to enable him to make a successful fight with his powerful master has been for

VETERAN OFFICERS

who have served through our long and severe war. It is understood that several confidential agents of the Viceroy have been for some weeks in our country securing the assistance of a large number of American officers who served on either side during the rebellion, and whose reputations are made. Already a number of ex-general officers have accepted high commands in the Khedive's service, and have

SAILED FOR EGYPT.

Among the ex-Confederate Generals who have sailed for Cairo to enter upon their important commands are the well-known "old regulars" Sibley, the inventor of the tent of that name, and Loring, once of the Mounted Rifles. Negotiations are going on with many others, and it is likely that fifty or sixty more gentlemen, famed as engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry officers, will be *en route* to Egypt, there to reap honors, fame, and fortune in the great Eastern conflict soon to arouse the attention of the world.

JOHN A. KLEIN, President. C. C. FLOWERREE, Vice President. GEO. W. KLEIN, Cashier.
Mississippi Valley Bank,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,
A Bank of Discount and Deposit,
Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
Draws Bills and makes Collections throughout the United States and Europe. Especial attention given to Collections and promptly remitted at lowest rate of exchange on day of payment.
Will Commence Business January 1, 1870.
de28 3m

JEALOUS OF A WIDOW.

A Young Man Begins His New Year in the Next World.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 4th.]

A young man named James Mullins, aged twenty-six years, committed suicide on New Year's night at the residence of a Mrs. Williams, in Colonie street. It appears that until quite recently Mullins had been living with Mrs. Williams, who lost her husband in the war, and that on Saturday evening he called to pay his respects to her. As soon as he arrived at her domicil he sent out for a pail of beer, that they might have a social glass together. Before they had an opportunity to drink, a couple of young men, boarders at the house of a sister of Mrs. Williams, entered the room. As soon as they were seated Mullins became suddenly enraged. The "green-eyed monster" appeared to have taken possession of him. He at once seized the pale of beer and emptied the contents upon the floor, and also kicked over a kettle of boiling water which was upon the stove. Becoming alarmed at his conduct, and being fearful that further damage might be done, if, in fact, personal injury was not inflicted, Mrs. Williams fled from the room, and dispatched a messenger for an officer. In a few minutes two policemen presented themselves. Upon seeing them Mullins instantly plunged headlong through one of the rear windows, carrying the sash with him, and, striking upon his head, broke his neck, producing almost instantaneous death. The deceased was unmarried, and resided with his mother in Clinton avenue. It is said that he was sober at the time of making the fatal leap.

Kentucky Ready Money.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, of yesterday.]

On Monday, 3d inst., Col. James Tate, State Treasurer, renewed his official bond, and entered upon his new term of office, to which he was re-elected last August by such a handsome majority. In accordance with the law, his accounts were duly examined by the Secretary of State and Auditor, and the funds in his hands counted by them. The former were found satisfactory in every particular. The total amount in the State Treasury proved to be $880,641 35, belonging to the various funds, to-wit:

Revenue proper	$479,291 56
Sinking Fund proper	337,074 93
School Fund proper	64,274 86
	$880,641 35

The Radical cry of a bankrupt Treasury will find but little countenance in the face of such a showing.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 7.

There was but one case before Judge Mathews yesterday, a drunk; the first for several days.

Dr. W. H. Sheets entered upon his duties as attending physician of the Southern State Prison yesterday.

Dr. J. W. Barker, of this city, states that he has discovered a specific and infallible cure for the hog cholera.

The Louisville Opera House theatrical company will give three dramatic entertainments in Mozart Hall on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The members of the theatrical company which became so seriously embarrassed for funds, left the Bruner House yesterday for a more congenial clime.

The Berger Bell-ringers gave one of their very select and entertaining performances in the Mozart Hall last evening. The inimitable Sol Russell Smith is with this company as comedian. He is seldom excelled.

Persons desiring to take the Monday COURIER-JOURNAL can be supplied by leaving their orders with Messrs. Ferrier & Pyle at the postoffice news-stand, or by giving a written order to the carriers. The Monday paper will cost five cents additional per week.

The famous Arlington Minstrels will be in the Mozart Hall on Saturday night. A splendid bill is put up for the evening, and the lovers of cork opera will have an ample opportunity of being satisfied. The great Chinese giant, "Chang," eight feet high, is a sight in himself, and takes part in the entertainment.

Something over a month ago a young man, wearing the appearance of a gentleman, hailing from Baltimore, with recommendations from parties in that city, applied to J. B. Houston, jeweler, on Spring street, between Chestnut and Market, for a situation, which he obtained. The sequel to the transaction was that, on Sunday night last, he disappeared, leaving Mr. Houston minus about thirty dollars, Mrs. Heiskell for a week's board, and, having no carpet-sack, he carried off that of Samuel Rodgers.

Hon. W. D. Griswold, President of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad; Hon. Theodore Guzlay and Judge J. W. Jones, attorneys of that road; T. D. Lovett, Chief Engineer; J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent, and H. R. Weeks, Assistant Engineer, were all stopping at the Bruner House yesterday. They arrived on a special train from North Vernon at 10 o'clock. They have come over the road to inspect it and arrange for the point to be chosen as a way station. The officers of the company are much pleased with the road, and think no section of the country affords better facilities for rapid and safe transit by rail. Between this place and North Vernon there is not a high trestle work, a heavy grade, and but very few curves, and these are only at such places as the trains will generally be compelled to stop. They assert, with confidence, that notwithstanding the O. and M. R. R. is fourteen miles longer than the Short Line, they will go to Cincinnati one hour quicker than the latter road. They return to North Vernon to-day at 10 A. M.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 7.

The delegates all left at 1:30 P. M. yesterday for Indianapolis.

Capt. Jas. B. Russell, who died on Wednesday night, will be buried at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Mary Davage has been lying at the New Albany wharf for two days past, patching her boilers. She was to have left last night.

Jacob Herter, Esq., is officiating as City Attorney *pro tem*, vice J. V. Kelso, absent at Indianapolis.

A wedding which was to have occurred yesterday in 'Squire Monroe's office, failed on account of scarcity of stamps to pay for the license.

The following additional candidates are mentioned with authority: For Auditor, David Seigler; Recorder, P. M. Kepley; Sheriff, Thomas Dowd and Ben. Bounds.

Augustus Bradley, President of the Air Line, leaves to-day for Crawford and other counties west of here, on business connected with the Air Line.

The following parties received marriage licenses at the clerk's office yesterday: Wm. S. Barker to Hattie S. Reinneking, John L. Raverty to Kate A. Treec, Charles Knapp to Louisa Redman.

A valuable strawberry-roan horse of Col. W. W. Tuley's by some means got out of his stable, on Wednesday night, and strayed to another stable on the premises which had a cellar under it, and in attempting to enter the stable fell through into the cellar and broke his neck.

Capt. James Russell, an old steamboat clerk and captain, died of consumption in New Albany, about 6 o'clock, on Wednesday night. He was at one time clerk of the A. L. Shotwell, and subsequently captain of several fine Louisville and New Orleans steamers.

While Josiah Gwin, County Recorder, with his two children in a light spring wagon was descending the knobs yesterday morning, the belly-band of the horse became unfastened, and the horse became unmanageable. He upset the wagon and tumbled the occupants out. Mr. Gwin and one of the children received some painful bruises, but escaped serious injury.

Rev. Father J. A. Rooney, of Louisville, closed the jubilee services in Holy Trinity Catholic church last evening. During the progress of the ceremonies, morning and evening, the attendance been large, and the members of Father Mougin's congregation express themselves greatly pleased with the ministration of Father Rooney. We are requested to state, that the prompt and constant attendance of the very efficient choir of the church twice a day since Saturday, meets the approbation of Fathers Mougin and Rooney, and calls for the thanks of the members of the church.

Maj. Leonidas Stout returned from Crawford county yesterday, where he has been canvassing for subscriptions for the New Albany and St. Louis air-line railway, and he brings the cheering intelligence that the people of that county have more than filled the quota of subscription assigned to them. On the last day of the old year the leading men of the county turned out with their horses and went from place to place urging upon their fellow-citizens to do their duty in this important matter, and they succeeded on that day in obtaining $33,000 worth of stock subscription within a space of twelve miles. This looks very much like true earnestness of the people of Crawford county.

The officers of the Jeffersonville railroad state that they have not refused to pay the $10,000 which they agreed to pay to the city if she would assume all responsibility in the matter. The original offer was that the company would pay to the city of New Albany $10,000 if she would agree to take all responsibility in the matter, and settle with all the persons claiming damages, except two certain parties who have entered suit against the road to recover damages. The City Council subsequently accepted the proposition, with these restrictions, however: that the city of New Albany would take the said ten thousand dollars, and endeavor to get the claimants to take it pro rata for their claims; and further provided that the Jeffersonville railroad pay Messrs. Kent and Genung the amount of their claims at the same per cent. on the dollar as the others. The following is a copy of the letter written by the president of the road to the City Council: "I regret to say that the action taken by your honorable body on the 6th ultimo, in reference to the proposition of this company to pay ten thousand dollars into the city treasury of your city, is embarrassed by such terms as will not warrant this company in viewing your proceedings as an acceptance of its proposition. Very respectfully yours, Dillard Ricketts."

Jas. F. White & Co.
Will sell at a great sacrifice
Hosiery and Gloves;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear;
Blankets, Shawls, Arabs and Flannels.
ja4 1tfp 118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

DR. BORT,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon.
SPECIALTIES—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Air Passages and Nasal Organs. Catarrh treated successfully by a new method. Artificial Eyes inserted. Office and Institute No. 163 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. Hours from 9 till 5; Sundays from 9 till 1 P. M.

DR. LANCASTER
HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality of male safes 50 cents each, or 5 for $2.
Medical pamphlet sent FREE.
Office, 104 Fifth street, near Market. Consultations FREE.
Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $15 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Col. C. D. Pennebaker, State Agent at Washington, is in Frankfort.

Mr. Frank P. Helm was sworn in Wednesday as Master Commissioner of the Kenton Circuit Court.

A black snake measuring five feet was killed near Elizabethtown on the 28th ult. by Mr. Ed M. Hart.

Capt. Robert G. Grundy, a promising member of the Paducah bar, died on Friday last, aged thirty-eight.

Rev. John C. Tennent, late rector of Christ church, Elizabethtown, has accepted a call to a church in Delaware.

A Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Caverna on Friday last. Grand Master Fry conducted the ceremonies.

Mr. I. A. Payne has been appointed jailer of Shelby county, by Judge Caldwell, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles M. Stratton.

Henry C. Offutt, of Shelby, his three sons and son-in-law, fed and sold 792 hogs, averaging 335 pounds, upon which they made an outlay of $9,000, for the round sum of $24,000.

A party of four, Mal Florence and his brother William, and Virgil Scott and his brother, name not stated, beat Pat. Strader, in Colesburg, so badly, on Christmas day, that his life is despaired of.

Jonathan Davis, who was arrested in Covington, on Monday, upon the charge of safe-blowing, was taken to Cynthiana on Wednesday afternoon by Marshal Daily and Detective Hazen, of Cincinnati.

A runaway couple reached Cincinnati on Wednesday from Lexington, and were promptly married. They managed to elude the vigilance of several parties that had been telegraphed to arrest them.

Robert D. Geoghegan and wife, of Elizabethtown, celebrated their silver wedding on the 2d. Of the three hundred persons at the marriage twenty-five years ago, [illegible] five were present on Monday last.

At Campbellsburg, one day last week, Mr. Jones was thrown from his horse over an embankment, and had his jaw broken in two places. The horse took fright at the sudden appearance of a train of cars.

Jim Price, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Samuel Duncan, in Logan county, gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance last Friday to answer in the examining court. That was the last seen of Jim.

The Paducah Kentuckian announces the arrival in that city, on Friday last, of nine professional thieves. This information is timely, for the public have been in doubt lately as to where that class of population most did congregate.

The store-house of Mr. Richard C. Jesse, at Chestnut Grove, caught fire from a defective flue on last Friday night, and before the fire was subdued the roof was entirely consumed. No further damage than this was sustained.

A passenger on a train of the Kentucky Central, a mute living at Cynthiana or Falmouth, died on Wednesday on his way to Falmouth. The conductor, upon calling on him for his ticket, found him sitting in a corner dead.

It is understood that application will be made to Judge O'Hara next week, in Bracken county, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Asbury, now confined in jail at Brookville, charged with the killing of Reynolds, the object being to have the prisoner admitted to bail.

An old man, who died recently near Cincinnati worth forty to fifty thousand dollars, has willed one thousand dollars per year to Mason county, Kentucky, for the support of an asylum for illegitimate children. He was an illegitimate son, and could understand the need of such an institution. He left the bulk of his property to illegitimate children of his own begetting.

At Walnut Hill, in Barren county, a few nights since, the question, "Are all the human family now on earth descendants of Adam and Eve?" was discussed and decided in the negative by the debating society of that burg. This is an unfortunate decision for the claims of several "descendants" who have been in the habit of tracing their genealogy back to the original settlers in the Garden of Eden.

A distressing rencounter occurred in Russellville on Christmas day, between James B. Finch, a citizen of Logan county, and Mr. Wm. W. Lyles, a citizen of that town, which resulted in the shooting and killing of the former. It was the fatal ending of an old difficulty between the parties. Mr. Lyles and his father-in-law, Mr. T. H. Simmons, charged with being accessory to the killing, were arrested, waived a trial before an examining court, and gave bond for their appearance at Circuit Court.

A terrible coal-oil accident occurred in Shelbyville, on Tuesday night. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Thos. Ellis, poured some oil from a can to start a fire, when the can exploded and the burning oil was thrown over her. Her cries brought to the room her little girl, aged about seven years, and little boy, aged two years. The flames enveloped them, and all of them would probably have perished, had not Mr. E. M. Martin, who was in another part of the house, come to their assistance. The little boy died next morning at 2 o'clock. The little girl is only slightly injured, but Mrs. Ellis was at last accounts in a critical condition.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The police of Augusta, Ga., are to be uniformed.

Hon. Wm. Markham is a candidate for the U. [illegible] from Georgia.

[illegible] whites were buried in Columbus, Miss., during the past year.

A lath and shingle machine factory is to be established in Clarksville, Tenn.

Mrs. Hunster, a free colored woman of Kentucky, is lecturing in Louisiana.

The Sheriff of Navarro county, Texas, has been arrested for intercepting [illegible] mail matter relating to registration there.

Dr. Shaw, a well-known physician of Waco, Texas, died on the night of Thursday, the 23d inst., after a short illness.

Audrain county, Mo., or especially Wilson township, has declared unalterable warfare against the organization of the proposed new county of Orrick.

Dominick McCune, a baker at the Anthony House, Little Rock, shot himself on Friday, as the result of a protracted spree. He leaves respectable relatives at Nashville.

The famous gray horse rode by General Pillow at the battle of Belmont, and captured in a fight by the Federals under Grant, is now at a Memphis stable and advertised for sale.

The fifteenth and eighteenth Missouri judicial circuits desire the formation of a new circuit, composed of Dunklin, Stoddard, Butler, Ripley, Carter and, possibly, Shannon counties.

Young Ballard, who killed Doty Gill, at Greenwood, La., a few days since, had his preliminary trial before Judge Cresswell the other day, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., for forty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Charleston, was presented by his congregation on Saturday last with a valuable gold watch, as a testimonial of affection.

Everett & Murray's dry goods establishment, Union street, Nashville, was nearly destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $17,000; insurance $12,500. B. H. Stief, jeweler, and A. Iser and S. Lieberman also suffered.

Policeman Yates killed an unruly negro named Frank Kinkead, in Clarksville, the other day, whom he was attempting to arrest. The darkey struck Mr. Y. several times with a stick, when the latter shot him dead.

A letter received from Fort McKavett, Texas, December 23d, gives the news of the death of Brevet Captain Fred. W. Smith, Ninth cavalry, who was instantly killed at that place on the day previous by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hands.

Henry S. Hysinger, Otto D. Critzer and Emanuel Rosenthal have commenced a suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court against the North Missouri Railroad Company to recover $450 for the loss of some dry goods, shipped on the road on the 20th of August, to be delivered at Humboldt, Kansas.

There has been a great rise in the Edisto. The whole swamp is under water for three-quarters of a mile from the river bank. Mr. J. P. Harley's dam has given way, and the water has overflowed it in several places. The bridges are all badly damaged, though none of them are entirely gone.

On Tuesday night last two men, supposed to be drunken, went to the house of Mr. Reddick Aveck, about six miles from Monroe, in Walton county, Ga., and beat him so severely that he died on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Reddick Aveck was ninety-six years of age, and an inoffensive old man.

The Nashville Banner describes two well-defined dead beats—J. Gregory, alias Sherrill, alias Ward, and Capt. C. S. Stewart, agents of "the Paris and London Paper Clothing Company" and some sewing machine. These parties, after operating for a brief space in the shadow of the capitol, have disappeared.

At the Nashville fire Wednesday morning the smoke is described by the Union and American reporter as "rolling in dark evolvements" over a portion of the city. Further on he relates that the interior of the building was a "seething hell of flame and smoke." Nothing short of a Nashville fire could reach sublimity so sublime.

The Galveston (Texas) News says Bishop Shorter, of the African Methodist Church, arrived by the mail steamer yesterday, and will remain several days looking into the affairs of the colored church here. The Bishop will preside over the deliberations of the Conference which meets in San Antonio about the 24th of the present month.

Major William Cathey, formerly Mayor of Meridian, Miss., was struck with apoplexy on the night of Christmas and died in five minutes. He had been impressed for some time previous of the near approach of death, and calmly made all his earthly preparations. He had selected his coffin some months ago, and a few days before his death purchased a lot in the cemetery.

Hon. James Burley died at his residence near Moundsville, W. Va., on last Monday night, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Burley is well known throughout the State as the leading Republican politician of Marshall county. Mr. Burley served in the Virginia Convention of 1861, and, after the passage of the ordinance of secession by that body, took a prominent part in the work of reorganizing the old State Government and forming the State of West Virginia. Since the formation of the new State he has constantly represented his district in the Senate.

In the year 1863, Elam Alexander, an old and esteemed citizen of Macon, Ga., died, and by his will left the residuum of his estate for the purpose of establishing a free school in the city of his residence and where he had accumulated his property. In accordance with his will this school has been incorporated and organized, and opens on Monday, the 10th, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Bates as principal and Miss Flora A. Smith as assistant. There are two schools, one for boys and one for girls, and the number of pupils to be received is only limited by the extent of the accommodations.

The San Francisco Bulletin (Republican) throws some light upon the life of Governor Bullock, of Georgia. It says of him that "he is a man of inferior ability and shaky character. A few years ago he was a telegraphic operator at Utica, N. Y., but hadn't brains enough to succeed. Losing his situation, and running utterly to seed, he drifted down South, where he led a precarious existence for some years. He became a leader in secret leagues, made the negroes believe that he was a great man and got nominated and elected Governor at a time when 'carpet-baggers' had everything their own way."

A. Edwards, Esq., and Capt. Samuel R. Honey, two respectable and well-known citizens of Montgomery, Ala., were arrested on Saturday last upon the affidavit of a negro girl named Susan Simons, who charged them with the murder of a man named Echols some three months ago. It was proven on the examination that the charge was false, and that the girl had been suborned to make the charge at the instance of Laurence Speed, a negro member of the Legislature, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Echols. The girl has been arrested for perjury, and Mr. Laurence Speed has been committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder. Edwards and Honey were of course honorably acquitted.

The editor of the Corpus Christi (Texas) Advertiser, as an experiment, last week got some of the Laredo coal from Headen, to see how it would burn. He says: "It was a complete success. It burns freely, emits a great heat, and leaves no 'clinkers,' and there is little or no trouble to make it burn, as it kindles like a pine knot. Combined with mesquit, it makes a splendid fire. Several who have seen and used coal in the North, say it is superior to almost any used there. If it were possible to have this coal brought here at less expense than $1 per hundred, so as its price is somewhere within the range of reason, it would be an immense saving upon the consumption of wood."

One of the foulest murders ever perpetrated in Georgia was committed at Dykesboro, on the Macon and Brunswick railroad, Christmas night. A little while after dark there were three customers in the store of D. W. Lee, who was behind the counter waiting upon them. A gun was fired from the darkness outside and through the door at Mr. Lee, who immediately fell, and exclaimed, "Oh!" The customers becoming frightened, ran into the street and gave the alarm. In a moment the store was filled with people, and upon examination they found the body of Mr. Lee with life extinct. Fifteen buckshot wounds were found upon his breast, heart and head. No clew to the assassin, or to the motive for the crime, as it is said Mr. Lee had not an enemy in the world.

The Great Conspiracy.

This is an age of Horrors. Day by day we see horrors heaped on horrors. We have our Railroad Horrors, Steamboat Horrors, Coal-mine Horrors, our Pantin Horrors, and not long since the world was startled with the announcement of a Carbolic-acid Horror—each succeeding Horror surpassing in tremendous magnitude every Horror that had gone before it. But all these were as a summer-night's dream compared to the Great Repudiation of the National Debt Horror, an intimation of which we had by telegraph yesterday morning, and the full particulars of which we republish this morning from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday.

This is by far the most diabolical conspiracy that has been revealed to a shuddering world since the attempt of Guy Fawkes and his confederates to blow up King James and the Parliament with gunpowder. It is a conspiracy, though, which is likely to be of enormous benefit to Kentucky, Missouri, and the other hemp-growing States of the Union; for the quantity of rope that will be required to hang all the conspirators, from Andrew Johnson, Gov. Hoffman, and Frank P. Blair, down to Harlow J. Phelps and Col. Houston King, will be wholly unprecedented in the annals of the modern scaffold. And inasmuch as a citizen of Kentucky has been the first to come forward and make the astounding revelations necessary to the throttling of this gigantic iniquity in its infancy, we demand, in the name of right and justice and common fair dealing, that the State of Kentucky shall be awarded, at her own price, the contract for supplying the greater part of the hemp. And it may not be amiss to say, in order to avoid any and all national heart-burnings hereafter, that unless this demand is acceded to, we shall feel called upon to take the hands of Kentucky to the shores of the Ohio and wash and wipe them dry of the whole business.

The people of Louisville, and of the whole country for hundreds of miles around here, have suspected the existence of this conspiracy for months, not to go to the seemingly extreme point of saying for years. Their attention was first attracted to the fact that something wrong was going on in the greenback manufactories of the nation by the extraordinary manner in which the whole community was flooded with currency. Turn which way we would, the ten, fifty and hundred dollar bills, all printed from the genuine plates, fell around us thick as the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Valambrosa. Time and again have all the banks had to enlarge their facilities for the storage of money left with them on deposit. Everybody who had anything to sell was almost smothered by the wads of shinplasters, great and small, that were hurled upon him by people who had more money than they knew what to do with. The ablest financiers and political economists were invited here from abroad and paid unheard-of sums for their efforts to solve the great financial mystery. But the phenomenon baffled the best of them. Then it was that the people began to suspect that there must be in existence a great and almost universal conspiracy to force a repudiation of the national debt by flooding the country with genuine greenbacks. And now Col. Houston King has nobly come forward and confirmed the damning suspicion by a revelation which makes the blood run cold in every vein of the nation. The sixty millions which the conspirators have already hurled into circulation fully accounts for the turbulent flood of redundant currency which has so long swept over us, making everybody rich as a ten-acre deposit of Pactolian sand, in spite of himself.

It is perhaps the greatest pity known to the age that Colonel Houston King went crazy and was sent to jail, upon an affidavit sworn out by himself, before he made a complete revelation. He has revealed much, it is true; but he has stopped far short of the whole truth. He has given us the dead wood on Andrew Johnson, Governor Hoffman, and Frank P. Blair, and has told enough to throw the whole of Tammany into the hands of the law; but the half has not yet been devulged. Colonel Houston King says:

> It was decided to try to buy the original plates, instead of attempting to manufacture new ones. This was accordingly done. The original plates were bought—bought from parties in the Treasury. Mr. King implicates in this sale Mr. Cooper, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Johnson. A price high enough was paid for these plates. The society could afford to do it, for Mr. King states that it has now in its coffers no less than $20,000,000.

Of course they could afford to do it, and that they did do it there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world. We remember distinctly when the trade was made and the plates delivered. And this transaction brings into the conspiracy some of the highest officers of the Government, including the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a large number of newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents at Washington! Everybody remembers that some time last year—some eight or ten months ago, perhaps—all the Washington papers and all the Washington correspondents of other papers told us that, having determined to destroy all of these original plates to which Col. Houston King refers, the Secretary of the Treasury boxed them up, put them on a dray or two, hauled them off to the Navy Yard, and there, in the presence of several high officials and other spectators, set fire to the pile and utterly destroyed them all, leaving not a plate to tell the tale. The description of the conflagration, published everywhere, was long and graphic. And now, it turns out that the whole thing was a fraud—that the burning never took place. At any rate that the things burned on that occasion were not the original plates. We have it upon the sworn testimony of no less reliable an individual than Colonel Houston King, late Clerk of the Carter County Court, that so far from having been destroyed on that occasion, the original plates were then in the hands of the "Ku Klux Klan conspirators" and were being used in New York to strike off millions and millions of bills with which to inflate the currency and produce repudiation.

All this looks exceedingly ugly for Mr. Boutwell and other officers of the Treasury Department, as well as for the officers of the Navy Yard and the newspaper men at Washington; and unless they immediately come forward and satisfactorily explain the mystery of those plates, common justice demands that they shall be arrested, before they fly the country, and tried for their lives and the lives of their families. If the President and the rest of his Cabinet escape condemnation in this miserable business, we shall be both gratified and surprised. If, however, they are found equally guilty with Boutwell they must take the consequences. As for Johnson, Cooper, Hoffman and Blair, why—shoot them on the spot.

Duels and Dueling.

In the "good old days," whereof Sir Jonah Barrington is the most approved chronicler, when to hunt foxes and ride races and fight duels and drink oceans of hot whisky punches were the essential marks of a "fine ould Irish gintleman," and it was a positive luxury to pluck your man before breakfast, there existed a Code of Honor so bloody and so brutal that it came into discredit even among the people of Galway, where it had most partisans. It was superseded by an English code, which was a trifle less barbarous. This was finally modified by the importation of the broadsword and rapier from France and Germany; but in America during the last half century the code of South Carolina, which observed a sort of middle ground between the Saxon and Creole codes, has prevailed.

Originally, however, there was no code at all. A duel was a duel. Seclusion was considered necessary to its perfection, and seconds were unknown to it. At length a third party, as umpire, was admitted, and ultimately "friends," or "seconds," were introduced, till of late years it has not been unusual for great numbers of people to be present. But in England and in Germany, where the highest standards of law and culture exist and where society has reached a degree of conventional order most ardently sought by all civilized peoples, the duel has become not only obsolete but disreputable.

The reason is obvious even "to those who hold that, if men must fight, it is better to fight like Christians." Duels, which were originally most sanguinary and disastrous, gradually came to possess fewer terrors until they were made light of and laughed out of fashion. And, as the law grew to be more popular by giving greater protection and securing more satisfactory redress, and as gentlemen themselves observed a more courteous demeanor toward one another, the desire to refer differences of a personal nature to the arbitration of deadly weapons decreased as the occasions became less and less frequent. Thus a duel in Europe, outside of a doubtful class in France, is an extraordinary occurrence. Real injuries are taken before the courts, where they properly belong. Fancied injuries are disposed of by friends. Harsh language, born of sudden passion, is almost unheard, and when heard is seldom heeded. This is the practical result of civilization joined to the industrialism which rules the present course of most men's thoughts and actions.

In certain parts of our own land the duel is still resorted to in extreme cases. But the combatants are generally to be found amongst the younger members of society. Wherever age and experience, contributing recognized courage to undoubted reason, are allowed to intervene they have succeeded in staying bloodshed and preserving, in part at least, laws which do not lack in explicitness and rigor. But laws are the creatures of public opinion. No one within our memory has been successfully prosecuted for murder, although many lives have been sacrificed under the Code of Honor; and we doubt whether, in the existing state of popular sentiment, successful prosecutions would amount to much. The war, which developed personal courage in uncommon measure and illustrated it beyond the possibility of suspicion by so many thousands of examples, did much to moderate the dueling proclivities among us. A man is of course less sensitive when he feels that his antecedents place his courage beyond the shadow of question. Men too who have survived the perils of battle rate the display of individual valor upon a somewhat lower scale. An anecdote is told of Governor Scott the old Indian fighter, which exemplifies this. A challenge being placed in his hands, he carelessly read it over and began leisurely to tear it in pieces. The bearer said, "Well, Governor, what are you going to do about it?" The Governor said quietly, "You see what I'm doing." "Why, don't you intend to fight?" "No." "Then he'll post you." "Post me! how post me?" "Post you as a coward." The old Governor, who was universally recognized as about the bravest man of his time, rose to his feet and, with hoarse voice and flashing eye, replied, "If he does he'll post himself as a *God damn'd liar*."

But, where dueling is sanctioned and the estimate of a man's personal courage enters largely into the popular view of his character, it requires either a very palpable record or a very strong moral sense to decline a challenge. Almost every man entertains pretty much the view of the duel in the abstract which we have expressed. Men who have often fought duels have only reprobation to offer for dueling. Governor Henry S. Foote once said: "I have had thirty-one personal encounters, and I give it as the experience of my life that there were but two of the thirty-one that might not have been avoided with perfect honor to every one concerned."

This may be said of ninety-nine out of every hundred that are fought or dreamed of. They are almost always the fruit of sudden passion rather than willful injury; but in either case the remedy is easy. The highest honor is that which repairs its wrong-doing and recalls its hasty words. Next to this the finest chivalry is that which is so cultivated by manly generosity and grace that it never gives offense. This should be the aim of gentlemen everywhere, for it is the true test and standard of a thoroughly godlike manhood.

For all our pride and vanity and contentment, none of us can pretend to be perfect even as gentlemen. The very best of us are often as coarse as the very worst. But there is no drop of human blood that is not more precious than the gratification of all our passions, after they have been gratified, and it may be doubted whether a life was ever sacrificed to rude words and angry impulses that did not leave in the mind of the survivor a wish, which he would give the world to realize, that he had been spared so great a calamity. Those who fight duels are chiefly of the youngest and the gallantest; with lives just opening into avenues of happiness and promise; with new-created dependencies and tender hopes following their foot-steps; with loving hearts of women and little children looking fondly to their going and their coming every day. Considering these things, and reflecting upon the cruelty which can plan and carry out a scheme for their destruction, one is led to wonder how brave and rational men, who are daring in battle and gentle by the fire-side, can be so seduced by anger and by vanity as to be blunted to every other emotion, suffering a few words spoken in a moment to blot the very souls out of countless existences.

Perhaps it is the devil within us working in the name of honor, which is to men what chastity is to women; but it is also due, in greater part, to the disordered state of public opinion, which not only tolerates but to a certain extent encourages dueling. This needs to be reformed altogether; and, while discussing current social evils, the clergy and the press might devote a little of their time not unprofitably to the work of impressing upon young men the power and value of mind over muscle; of extolling moral and intellectual culture over merely physical courage; of urging the blessing and the beauty of that self-restraint in all things, but particularly in our personal intercourse, from which breeding and refinement flow. Courage in self-defense, courage on the field, courage in doing right, cannot be commended too highly. But, after all, courage belongs to our natures and will be pretty sure to take care of itself without much care on our part. That is a doubtful courage which needs to be trained and tended. Courage needs to be restrained constantly; and, not being a thing to be used every day, it should be considered subordinate to that culture which is of every-day familiarity and value, and without which, were each of us as brave as St. George and the dragon, we would be but brutes indeed.

No one will deny that so long as we are rude to one another we will quarrel and fight. But when society refuses to sanction fighting, brave and generous men will cease to insult one another. To do so, when there is no danger of account, will incur obloquy; will be regarded as bravado that costs nothing, and is therefore neither the sign of courage nor spirit; will, in short, no longer be known among men claiming to be gentlemen. The laws of the land are clear enough, and the laws of God are clearer still. But society, defying the laws of God and the laws of the land, has made no laws of its own, and we, who hold the esteem of heaven and the courts as nothing compared with the esteem of our fellow-men, submit. Public opinion, therefore, is responsible for dueling, not the duelists, who are often infinitely more unfortunate than culpable. In England and in Germany public opinion has reformed itself. With us, it has not; and the few reformatory suggestions it has received have proceeded from incidents before which the spirit of civilization stands aghast.

☞ Some ten or twelve years ago Senator Broderick, of California, was killed in a duel, leaving an estate valued at about one hundred thousand dollars. His will was found in Washington by A. J. Butler, a nephew of B. F. Butler, and was approved by the courts in 1860. The principle legatees named in the will were A. J. Butler and George Wilkes, editor of the New York Spirit of the Times. When the sale of the estate was ordered the Attorney General interposed with the claim that the will was a forgery, and that, in default of heirs, the property must go to the State. Witnesses were brought to prove that A. J. Butler procured the forgery of the document, the testimony bearing upon the alleged suspicion that the will was written after the signature at the bottom was appended, and that the signatures of the witnesses were made at different times. The Fourth District Court adjudged the will a forgery, but the higher court reversed the decision and approved the document. A suit has been brought by Broderick's nieces and cousins in Ireland upon the old charge of forgery.

☞ A Georgia journal, which is thoroughly familiar with men and things political in that State, gives us this opinion of the Radical party there: "Take the history of the Radical party in Georgia for the year 1869, and the calendar of Newgate from the first page down to the present contains the history of no greater criminals than the leaders of this party. Perjury, robbery, fraud, falsehood, plunder, persecution, assassination, rapine, and every species of villainy has marked their course." If we deduct thirty per cent. of this as prejudice—a deduction too great by more than half, perhaps—the fact will still remain in full force that the late act of Congress restoring those scoundrels to power in Georgia was one of the most unblushing public infamies of any age.

☞ The Ohio State Journal having asserted that there is one Democrat in the Legislature of that State who will both vote and speak for the Fifteenth Amendment, the Cincinnati Times says "we shall believe it when we see his vote recorded." We shall not believe it even then. The Democrat who either votes or speaks for the Fifteenth Amendment is no Democrat. He is a fraud. He is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no man trust him.

☞ In a recent speech before the Woman Suffrage Convention at Concord, N. H., Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, said: "I know women who could whip Horace Greeley out of his boots, clean." Then Mr. Livermore should produce the women and let them do it. When it is done, Horace will find himself clean for the first time in his life.

☞ Mrs. Livermore, the Chicago champion of woman suffrage, declares that "the country is to-day in the hands of dirty political hacks, who do nothing but feather their own nests." You can't fool these strong-minded women. They know just as well what sort of hands the country has fallen into as the rest of us do.

☞ We have on one or two occasions expressed the conviction that after Gen. Grant the next best man for the Radical party to nominate for the Presidency in 1872 is the Cardiff giant. The assurance from the New York papers that the Cardiff giant is a humbug only serves to deepen that conviction.

☞ In his message to the Colorado Legislature, day before yesterday, Governor McCook recommended female suffrage. It is astonishing how many of Grant's appointees turn out to be either knaves or fools.

☞ John McCoole has been elected to the Minnesota Legislature. "His brother's name is Mike," the pugilist.

CITY ITEMS.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,

Louisville Transfer Company.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The assignee's closing sale of tobaccos at the store of Messrs. A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. takes place this day, Friday, Jan. 7th, 1870, at 10 o'clock.

Removal.

The business of A. Steinau & Co. has been removed from No. 121 Third street (formerly Julius Wellman), to No. 155 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under U. S. Hotel.

☞ The auction sale of clothing, &c., in the store of L. Schuchmann, deceased, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, will be continued during this day. Buyers will attend.

☞ Furniture buyers and housekeepers, your especial attention is called to the sale of elegant furniture on Monday in auction column.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin for January.

This large monthly journal, published by Morris, Southwick & Co., is ready for distribution. Copies can be had at their office, 64 and 66 West Jefferson street, free of charge.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Important.

You who are diseased in the *urinary organs*, especially aged persons, use Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR. Sold by Raymond & Co., opposite National Hotel. ja5 cod3

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known; it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS,
de9 d2aw1m 183 Broadway, New York.

☞ W. J. Kinsella's dry goods store, on Market street, above Preston, is the place to buy nice dry goods at very low prices. Call and see them this week, as the prices are reduced on the entire stock. ja5 6t

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

au18-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. ja25 dt

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janssen, C. Brockenbrough.	Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

ja1 d6m

MARRIED.

CREEL—THOMPSON—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by the Rev. James Craik, Mr. BUCKNER M. CREEL to Miss NANNIE B. THOMPSON.

DIED.

GAY—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870, at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELIZA GAY, aged 69 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place from her husband's residence, on Fulton street, between Cabell and Adams, to-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT FACT.

We see that persons of strong constitutions and young suffer for days with pains of the limbs, loss of appetite, and fever, who suddenly get well after a colic followed by slimy, bilious stools. The relief produced by these evacuations was the original guide to the idea and practice of purgation, and which, when enforced by Brandreth's Pills, always benefits, usually cures and often prevents disease, especially Scarlet Fever and diseases of similar character.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the "State Banner," Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

A young lady of Mount Pleasant was sorely troubled with Tape-worm. All advice and medicine failed to help her. She had no rest. Thin, careworn, and unhappy, she looked the picture of misery. At last she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills. In one year she took seventy-two boxes. They brought away, according to her computation, over two hundred yards of tape worm. At length all her bad symptoms left her; she slept and ate naturally, and her health became fully restored.

de31 deod&weow1m

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia. ja3 deod3&w1

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1el deodly

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,

No. 176 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

In addition to a general

Banking and Exchange Business,

attention will be given to the purchase and sale, for a commission, of Coin, Foreign Exchange, and Government, State, City, and Corporate Securities, and especially to the original negotiation of approved County and Corporation Bonds.

Collections made on all accessible points, and particular attention will be given to Correspondents' Accounts. The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals are solicited.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Jan. 6, 1870. ja7 Fr&Mo2m

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER,
Steamboat Shafts,
Cranks and Locomotive Forging.
Cor. Duquesne Way and First st.,
n16 d3m PITTSBURG, PA.

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga. A. E. CAMP. W. S. BARTLEY

FEARS, BARTLEY & CO.,
GENERAL BROKERS,
Main st., bet. First and Second,
de12 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

LECTURES.

Good Templars' Lecture—No Postponement.

As is known, the lecture of Mr. J. J. Talbott did not come off on Friday night owing to the sexton misunderstanding the time. The lecture will POSITIVELY be delivered on Friday night, Jan. 7, 1870, at the Chestnut-street Baptist Church, between Ninth and Tenth, at 7½ o'clock. Those who know Mr. Talbott—and his friends can be numbered by thousands—need no assurance from us that the lecture will be one of the most entertaining ever delivered in this city. The friends of the cause, the membership, and the public in general are again requested to be present without further notice.

☞ Admission free.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

OFFICE EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, from earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, and payable on demand. Stockholders of Louisville will receive their dividends at the Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

ja7 d4* E. C. BRECK, Cashier.

Dividends.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO.,
Jan. 5, 1870.

THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of fourteen per cent. from the earnings of the year 1868, and one of sixteen per cent. from the earnings of the year 1869, in all thirty per cent., free of Government tax, and ordered the same to be credited on the stock notes.

ja6 d6 THEODORE HARRIS, Pres't.

Dividend.

GERMAN SECURITY BANK, BANKING DEPARTMENT,
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4, 1870.

A CASH dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid from this department to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Directors.

ja5 d5 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK has declared a five-months' dividend of 4 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th.

January 4. RICHARD S. VEACH, Cashier. ja5 d3

Dividend.

BRANCH NORTHERN BANK LOUISVILLE.

THE parent bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax. Stockholders registered here will be paid on application.

ja5 d4 H. B. HILL, Cashier.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOU. & NASH. R. R. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 3, 1870.

THE Board of Directors has this day declared a Cash Dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company out of the earnings for the six months ending 31st December, 1869, payable on and after the 1st of February. The stock books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

ja4 d12 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M. this (Friday) evening, Jan. 7, 1870, at 7 o'clock, for work in first degree. By order of the W. M.

J. J. HAYES, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called communication of Eureka R. A. Chapter, for work, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. Brethren of sister Chapters are fraternally invited to be present.

E. O. BROWN, Secy.

Notice.

THE members of Pioneer Lodge (No. 8) K. P. are requested to meet at their hall, corner Seventh and Green, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

de10 eFrtf A. JOHNSON, R. S.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their banking-house on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.
ja4 d1d

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their office, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be presented.

ja3 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office on Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for the election of thirteen Directors, and from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the transaction of other business that may be before them.

de28 d12 R. S. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Broadway and Third sts.
N. ROBINSON, A. M., and Miss KATE PATTISON, Principals.

SCHOOL reopens on Monday, Jan. 3. Next session begins the first Monday in February. ja3 eod1*

$110.

FOR this amount young ladies will receive board, fuel, lights, and tuition in English at the

Shelbyville Female College

for 5 months by entering at the beginning of the 2d session, 23d January, 1870. This is one of the best schools in the State. Rare chance. Send for circular. Address MRS. O. W. STUART,
ja6 d1m Shelbyville, Ky.

Hambleton College.

THE summer session of this school will commence third Monday of January, to continue for term of twenty weeks. Entire expenses, $101. The school now consists of 130 students and 5 teachers. For particulars address Rev J. W. HEAGEN,
de31 dtFeb1 Elizabethtown, Ky.

JOHN L. ANDERSON Merchant Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will, until further notice, make to order, for cash, the remainder of his stock of fall and winter goods at the exact cost, when manufactured at his new store, No. 71 Third street, where are yet to be found the finest beaver and chinchilla overcoatings, superior French and English cassimeres and vestings, together with heavy winter suitings of latest styles from this fall's importation, and invites the inspection of all.

No. 71 East Side Third Street,
Between Main and Market, one door south of Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. de15 d1m-WF&Su

GERMAN BANK AND Insurance Company.

A CALL of 20 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company is hereby made payable on or before the 22d day of January, by order of the Board of Directors.

ja5 d22 PIERRE VIGLINI, Sec'y.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

A RARE CHANCE.

I WILL dispose of my business to some enterprising man or party capable of conducting the merchant tailoring business, including stock, fixtures, &c., for a moderate consideration cash or its equivalent. Might take an interest in the concern until parties are able to buy me out, or in order to settle up my old business. The house is too well known to say more. It has been a success from the start, and presents the very best chance in the southwest for a continuation of the same. Furnishing goods and clothing might be introduced.

Desirous of retiring I make the proffer. In the meantime my old patrons will find me as usual at my old stand, West Main street, No. 54.

ja5 d3 J. B. WALKER.

PIERCE'S Patent Scissor Sharpener.—The greatest invention of the day. No family should be without one. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted for every Town, County, and State. Apply or address ERNEST WALLER General Agent for the United States, No. 83 Nassau street, Room 19, New York City. ja3 eod3

SKATES

AND WINTER HARDWARE AT 75 THIRD ST.
de19 deod1m A. McBRIDE.

MERCHANTS

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Bill Heads, No. 1 paper, only $8 per ream.
Business Cards only $3 to $3 50 per 1,000.
Letter Heads,
Circulars,
Dray Tickets,
Dodgers,
Posters,
Bills Lading
And all other kinds of Job Printing at correspondingly low prices
AT
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
Office in second story. J. H. STACKHOUSE.
de15 eod12.2dp

MAGILL BROTHERS

BEG leave to announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that they have opened a

China, Glass and Queensware Store

at No. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of white and gold band China, cut and pressed Glassware, a full assortment of Queensware—including "Bootes Royal Patent Ironstone"—a large stock of the best quality of Plated Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Mugs, Pickle Castors, Spoon Holders, Tea Bells, Knives, &c. Also a full assortment of Roger Brother Plated Spoons and Forks, a large stock of Glass and Bronze Oil Lamps, Bracket Lamps and Chandeliers.

In fancy goods our assortment is large and styles and designs are new and beautiful.

Our stock was bought since the great decline in gold and will be offered at very low prices. We invite all to call and examine our goods and prices.

ja1 d12

GEO. HANCOCK, WM. JOHNSTON, E. H. M'DONALD, J. C. JOHNSTON.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,

Real Estate and Collecting Agents
AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Mozart building, cor. Fourth & Jefferson sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE collection of debts, enforcement of claims, charge of estates, examination of titles, conveyancing, and all matters pertaining to real estate in Louisville and elsewhere, promptly attended to. Cotton and sugar plantations and unimproved lands in the South for sale or exchange. Reliable local agents in all sections of the South to exhibit property to purchasers and make examination of titles. Facilities for making purchases and sales surpassed by none. ja3 d1m

E. HUTCHISON & CO., BANKERS,

Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison,	J. S. Burris,
A. G. Kyle,	H. L. Bonta,
C. A. Hardin,	E. Burris,
Dr. Wm Campbell,	B. B. Campbell,
E. R. Gaither,	J. B. Hutchison.

de23 d2m

Knabe & Co's GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by,

LOUIS TRIPP,
my27 deodtf NO. 118 MAIN ST.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, December 31, 1869.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted		$431,409 92
Corporation and mortgage bonds		49,730 00
Real estate		74,958 62
Office furniture		4,119 60
Suspended debt		10,977 12
Protest account		5 15
Due by banks and bankers		25,727 80
Cash on hand		98,612 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Profit and loss	$25,100 00	
Contingent fund	7,039 85—	32,139 85
Dividends unpaid		16,868 00
Due for taxes		808 81
Due to banks and bankers		95,097 05
Deposits		350,803 84
	$745,025 65	$745,025 65

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1869.

Subscribed and sworn to as a correct statement before me this 6th day of January, 1870.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
ja7 d5 Notary Public, Jefferson county.

CONDITION OF THE Western Insurance & Banking Co., OF LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1869.

ASSETS.

Real estate		$36,041 20
Stock notes		19,912 00
Purchase of stock		5,600 00
Expense account		6,735 18
Fixtures and furniture		2,250 00
Taxes paid		1,652 08
Purchase of lease		473 00
United States revenue stamps		197 63
Suspended debt		1,000 00
Protest account		7 61
Bills and notes discounted		331,937 05
Cash in vault	$31,997 84	
Due by banks	12,217 66	
Bonds and other securities	125,980 00	
Due by United States Treasury	7,550 00	177,744 92
		$496,083 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000 00	
Discount, interest and exchange	24,379 04	
Fire premiums	17,608 46	
Earned fire premiums	7,721 59	
Due to banks	289 93	
Due to depositors	195,884 93	$496,083 65

WM. GEINECKE, Secy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1870. HENRY HURTER,
[L. S.] ja7 d5 Notary Public.

CONDITION OF THE WASHINGTON BANK, OF SPRINGFIELD, KY., January 3, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Bills of exchange	$109,210 73
Due from banks	15,488 65
Suspended debt account	15,151 88
Local stocks and bonds	62,504 78
Banking-house and furniture	9,568 44
Cash on hand	21,676 94
	$231,950 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock account	$ 50,000 00
Due to banks	2,781 46
Due to depositors	163,027 38
Contingent fund	10,000 00
Fund to cover losses	4,512 10
Government tax due	182 93
Costs on suits	4 43
	$231,950 70

Contingent fund as above		$10,000 00
Fund to cover losses		4,512 10
		$14,512 10
Less dividend No. 9	$2,000 00	
Government tax	105 25—	2,105 25
Present surplus		$12,406 85

CHARLES R. McELROY, Cashier,
Springfield, Ky., Jan. 5, 1870.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Charles R. McElroy. JOHN J. McELROY,
ja7 d5 Notary Public.

CONDITION OF THE People's Bank of Kentucky DECEMBER 31, 1869.

RESOURCES:

Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted	$461,003 11	
Bills of Exchange lying over	4,487 47	$465,490 58
Bonds of Louisville Bridge Company		73,000 00
Real Estate—Banking-house		50,000 00
Fixtures		3,000 00
Suspended Debt		1,000 00
Due from Banks		15,202 61
Cash—Currency	$72,601 50	
Gold	3,620 90	
Eastern Exchange	24,851 83	101,073 23
		$708,456 41

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Contingent Fund required by charter	15,000 00
Fund to pay Government tax and cover losses	6,800 00
Profit and loss	47,026 08
Dividends uncalled for	1,738 00
Deposit	105,389 76
Due to Banks	37,922 57
	$708,456 41

JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1869. ja6 d5

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS,
Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of Macdonald, Schuler & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will settle with Owen Macdonald, and persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for settlement.

OWEN MACDONALD,
GEORGE SCHULER,
Jan. 1, 1870. JOSEPH GLASER.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS

OWEN MACDONALD & CO.

HAVING admitted M. Muldoon (of the firm of Muldoon, Bullitt & Co.) as partner, we are prepared to do all kinds of building work in marble, limestone, freestone, and granite. We are now importing marble from Carrara, Italy, via New Orleans, at a less rate of freight than we could bring the same from New York to Louisville, thus enabling us to do building work in Italian marble at a small advance on common materials.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the old firm, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same from our friends and the public.

OWEN MACDONALD,
JOSEPH GLASER,
ja3 eod1m M. MULDOON.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between Mrs. C. A. Lindner and myself in the dress-making business is dissolved. I will be happy to see my friends and customers at 91 West Walnut.

ja6 d2* MRS. F. H. GIBSON.

Removal.

WE are now removing to the house recently occupied by Messrs. Henry Chambers & Co., No. 219 Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel, where we will be pleased to see our old friends and the former patrons of Messrs. Chambers & Co.

ja5 d3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Notice.

THE firm of Henry Chambers & Co. was this day dissolved.

Our books will be left for settlement at our late office, now occupied by R. A. Robinson & Co., who have bought our stock.

We are pleased to say that our late customers will find their true interest in buying of R. A. Robinson & Co.

S. P. WEISIGER,
HENRY CHAMBERS,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
Jan. 1, 1870 W. W. FORMAN.

Notice.

WHITE W. FORMAN, of the late firm of Henry Chambers & Co., is admitted as a partner in the house of Hackett & Anderson. The business will be continued at the old stand by

HACKETT, ANDERSON, & FORMAN.
Jan. 1, 1870. ja3 d3

Notice.

I HAVE this day admitted to partnership in my leaf tobacco business, my brother, Robert Meier. The style of our firm will be Wm. G. Meier & Co.

WM. G. MEIER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan 1, 1870. ja3 d3*

Change of Firm.

THE firm of S. J. Hare & Co is dissolved by the death of S. J. Hare and Jas. Somerville retiring. The business will be continued by Mrs. S. J. Hare and J. E. Vanzant under the firm of S. J. Hare & Co. All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, and all persons having claims will present them for settlement.

MRS. S. J. HARE,
JAMES SOMERVILLE,
ja1 d10 J. E. VANZANT.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of Warren, Roach & Co., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Hat and Cap business at 237 Main st.

WM. B. WARREN,
JNO. W. ROACH,
EUGENE C. WARREN.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1870. ja1 d10

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Conrad Euler and Wm. Shryock is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Wm. Shryock withdrawing. Either party is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. The business will hereafter be continued by Conrad Euler.

C. EULER,
Jan. 1, 1870—ja3 d6 WM. SHRYOCK.

Copartnership.

OFFICE OF S. G. HENRY & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. DAVID FERGUSON is admitted as a partner in our house from this date. The business will be continued under the old firm of

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
ja3 d6 No. 233 West Main st.

Office of C. N. Warren & Co., Bankers.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. N. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Deposits, collections, &c., will remain (unless otherwise directed) with Mr. W. S. Parker, who will continue the banking business in all its branches at the same stand, No. 144 Main street.

C. N. WARREN,
Dec. 31, 1869. W. S. PARKER.

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Parker & Cromie, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm of C. N. Warren & Co., of whom we are successors.

WM. S. PARKER,
(Late of C. N. Warren & Co.)
Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN P. CROMIE.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE, BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,
ja1 d30 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of Geo Dreisbach & Co., for the purpose of doing a strictly Commission, Flour, Grain and Country Produce business at No. 63 Main, between Second and Third.

GEORGE DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER,
M. R. HARDIN.

GEO. DREISBACH. W. H. EDINGER. M. R. HARDIN.

GEO. DREISBACH & CO.,

STRICTLY
Commission Merchants
FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain and Country Produce.
No. 63 Main, between Second and Third sts.
ja1 d6

Dissolution.

BOWSER & MURPHY have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Either partner can sign the name of the firm in liquidation of its business. Persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle.

JOHN W. BOWSER,
ja1 d3m I. T. MURPHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriage, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c. Gents $1. oc17 d3m

Gas Company Stock for Sale.

ON the 15th of January, 1870, there will be sold at the auction-house of S. G. Henry & Co., Main st., between Sixth and Seventh, a limited amount of gas stock, for the purpose of extending the capacity of the gas works. In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the sale will be made at public auction, in small and large lots. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. At the same time there will be a sale of a small amount of Western Financial Corporation stock, owned by the old Gas Company, and sold to close up the business of that company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

de28 deodtJa15 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cash'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

J. F. Smith's Administrator against J. F. Smith's Heirs, &c. } No. 22,189.

THE creditors of J. F. Smith, deceased, are notified to present their claims, proven according to law, before me on or before the 15th day of January, 1870.

ja6 d3 THOS. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

Notice.

GEO. S. BRECOUNT is no longer in the employ of the Louisville and Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line Company. W. G. McCOY, G. P. Agent.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1870. ja6 d2*

Gas! Gas!! Gas!!! Gas!!!!

ALL kinds of Gas Lamps for generating their own gas. No chimney—no wick—no odor. Lamps all metal and all portable. Call and examine the light at 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Perfectly safe and 100 per cent. cheaper than any other light. BIRCH MUSSELMAN,

ja5 d6 Sole Agent.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Garrett Nolan, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same for payment at my office, corner of Fifth and Green streets, at John Doyle's, on or before the 1st of February, 1870, and those indebted to the same are requested to call and settle.

DENNIS LINCOLN,
Adm'r of Garrett Nolan.
Louisville, Jan. 5, 1870—d5

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy.

R. S. ALEXANDER,
ja4 dtf Falls City Tobacco Bank.

Vinegar.

40 BBLS Ballou & Adams' Clarified Vinegar received and for sale by

GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.,
de23 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth.

Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

FROM and after this date we will brand the word "Magnolia" on the skin side of all our uncanvased Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon. We have been compelled to adopt this plan to prevent unscrupulous dealers from selling other Hams and Breakfast Bacon and representing them as "Magnolia." None genuine unless branded as above.

de22 d1m McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against J. T. Clark, deceased, are requested to present them to me, proven as the law requires, on or before the 15th day of January next. If not presented within that time, no part of them will be paid.

S. W. KENNEDY,
Trustee for J. T. Clark's Creditors.
Elkton, Ky., Dec. 7, 1869. de9 d1Jan15

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 24 lbs, $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main.

no27 d3m

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3 years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.

au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
Je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

S. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

DR. F. J. VAUGHAN has removed his residence to No. 282 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Office at his old stand, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, No. 107. ja6 d6

REMOVAL.

F. H. KEAN & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

HAVE removed to No. 49 West Main, 7 doors east of their old stand, near Second, where our facilities are increased for the accommodation of our friends and customers. Buyers are invited to call and examine our stock of Groceries before purchasing. ja5 d12

Notice.

DR. L. POWELL has removed his office to his dwelling-house, No. 300 Fourth street, nearly opposite St. Joseph's Infirmary, where his professional services can be commanded any hour of the day or night. ja1 d21

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO OUR LARGE new store, No. 143 West Main street, six doors west of the old stand, and next to the Citizens' Bank. We shall largely increase our stock of belting, packing and hose, machinery, and all supplies for mills, factories, &c. Buyers are invited to call and examine. [de28 d18] WILKES & DILLINGHAM.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Golden, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 216 Fifth street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut, west side, is prepared to positively extract teeth without pain, and insert from one to an entire set of artificial on gold aluminum or rose pearl. Natural teeth filled and cleaned, and all operations in dentistry carefully performed. ja1 SuWedaFrtf

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, while UNDUE FULNESS to the lips can always be obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de12 eodtf

DENTISTRY.

G. W. PRIEST, M. D., D. D. S.
(Late of Lexington, Ky.)
Office and Residence No. 134 Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Especial attention given to filling teeth. Nitrous oxide gas given in extracting teeth. de21 d1m

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am permitted to offer my individual professional services to the citizens of Louisville, in his office. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that my charges for artificial teeth, on Rose Pearl, Gold, or Silver, are the lowest in the city for first-class work. My fees for operative dentistry are low.

C. M. WRIGHT, D. D. S.
Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st. n14 tf

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 2d

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., for furnishing the city with 20,000 bushels of the best Pittsburg Coal. The contractor will be required to deliver the coal in such quantity within the city as may be ordered by the committee.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1870. ja5 dtd

Proposals for Gum Hose.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Monday, January 10, at 12 M., for furnishing the Fire Department with 9,000 feet, more or less, of 2½ inch Gum Hose; samples must be submitted with each bid, and the hose selected by the committee to be subject to test by the Chief of the Fire Department.

The contractor will be required to take the note of the city at four months in payment.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan 3, 1870. ja4 dtd

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

RAMSAY & JAEGER,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

60 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures, to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted. de1 Su, W&Fim

MASSEY'S

Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT
No. 81 Green st., near Third,
ja5 dtf

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS!

(Terrey's Patent), the Only Durable Kind in Use,

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, and Soot.

This article is made of vulcanized rubber, cemented into narrow oak, walnut and white molding. It is very durable, and will effectually close the cracks around doors and windows, making them perfectly air-tight, and add greatly to the appearance. Any house can be kept warm during the winter with TWO OR THREE TONS LESS FUEL, by using these simple appliances. We have been selling these celebrated strips for four years past, and can furnish hundreds of recommendations from our best citizens certifying to their great value.

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth St.,
General Agents for Kentucky.

☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. oc10 d3m-F,Su&Tu

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. H. Dennis against R. H. Rousseau, } In Chancery, No. 19,471.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the west side of Cherry or Fifteenth street, 100 feet north of the intersection of Prentice and Cherry streets; thence north 50 feet; thence west with an alley 200 feet; thence south 50 feet; thence east to the beginning.

Also, a lot beginning at the intersection of Fifteenth and Prentice streets, at the southeast corner of said lot; thence with Fifteenth street north 100 ft. to corner of said lot; thence west at right angles with Fifteenth street two hundred and — feet to the northwest corner of said lot; thence south parallel to Fifteenth street 100 feet to Prentice street; thence east to the beginning. The said lots being the lots conveyed by J. H. Dennis to R. H. Rousseau.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
ja6 dtd C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

J. Guthrie Coke vs. J. Allen Porter and others—In Chancery, No. 21,829.

Anderson & Watman vs. Same—In Chancery, No. 21,167.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Lot No. 125 in P. S. Barber's southwestern addition to the city of Louisville, bounded as follows: Beginning 101 feet north of the northeast corner of Madison and Montgomery streets; thence northwardly with the east line of Montgomery street 30 feet; thence eastwardly 140 feet to a 10 foot alley; thence southwardly and with said alley 30 feet, thence eastwardly to the beginning.

Also, lot No 126 in said addition, bounded as follows: Beginning 131 feet north of the northeast corner of Madison and Montgomery streets; thence northwardly on the east line of Montgomery street 30 feet to a 10 foot alley; thence eastwardly with said alley 140 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence southwardly with said alley 30 feet; thence westwardly to the beginning, with all the improvements on said lots.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
ja6 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD. }

Marshal's Sale.

Alonzo L. Brown against William Kurtz, &c., } In Chancery, No. 12,852.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land in Jefferson county, Ky., and all appurtenances thereto: beginning at a stake in Farnsby's line and northeast corner of lot No. 2; and running thence with Farnsby's line S 87½ E 131 poles to a stone in the bottom near Mill creek, corner to Farnsby and lot No. 4; running thence with lot No. 4 E 12.5 poles, crossing Mill creek, to a stone, another corner of lot No. 4, and running thence south 54 poles to a stone in the line of Jos. S. Lewis' heirs and corner to lot No. 4, thence with the line of said Lewis' heirs west 148 poles crossing Mill creek, to a stone in said line, and corner to 25 acre lot No. 2; thence with the line of said lot N 10 west 5.8 poles to the beginning, containing 50 acres. [See deed book 123, page 497, Jefferson County Clerk's office.]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
ja6 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD. }

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)
Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja2 d3m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street between Gray and Broadway. au13 dtf

INSURANCE.

J. ESTEN COOKE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 120 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.

German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $300,000.

Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $118,857 41.

No connection with the Board of Underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. au8 SW&Ftim

DRY GOODS.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY, styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their

E

ticket, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at

188 Church St.,
au15 eod6m NEW YORK.

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, black, white blue, green, and assorted colors;
300 doz Empress Kid Gloves, black, white, blue, green, purple, and assorted colors;
100 doz Gents' Kid Gloves, assorted colors;
50 doz " genuine Buck Gauntlets;
50 doz " " " Mitts;
100 doz " Sheep-skin Gauntlets;
100 doz " Cloth Gloves;
50 doz " Berlin lined Gloves;
50 doz Ladies' Cloth Gloves;
50 doz " Plush lined Gloves;
100 doz " Berlin Demi Gauntlets;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
d19 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Hosiery.

300 DOZ white Ribbed Hose;
200 doz mode " "
250 doz Prussian blue Ribbed Hose;
100 doz Saxony Wool Hose;
50 doz white Lambs' Wool Hose;
100 doz Cotton fleeced Hose;
500 doz Misses' Fancy Wool Hose;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

COAL.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JOHN W. BOWSER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

Cannel Coal.

WE have just received one barge of the celebrated Hunnewell Cannel Coal, "warranted not to pop in the eye." Parties wanting it will please send in their orders early. KENNEDY & IRWIN,
ja1 6 104 Third st.

LAWYERS.

Law Firm.

LEWIS N. DEMBITZ has associated with him OTTO A. WEHLE in the practice of the law. The firm will be DEMBITZ & WEHLE, 27 Court Place.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1870. ja7 d3*

JOHN L. ROBARDS,
Attorney at Law
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.
oc19 deod3m&weow1m*

P. C. FOX. F. T. FOX JR.

FOX & FOX,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 160 south side Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth,
ja5 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES HARLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE for the present with Harlan & Newman, 180 W. Jefferson st., near Willard Hotel. d18 d1m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE............KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR
AND
General Commission Merchant,
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.
au2 d6m

Ladies, Attention. Great Bargains
AT THE
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 Fourth Street.

Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 90;
Embroidered Bands and Sleeves, $1, $1 25.
Puffed Illusion Chemisettes, 75c.
Rich Embroidered Chemisettes and Cuffs.
Ruffled Chemisettes, $1.
Lace Chemisettes.
Embroidered and Plain Shirt Bosoms.
Corsets with 52 whalebones, $2.
Real Point Lace Collars, $5.
Black and White Lace Flounces at low prices.

Also a full assortment of Trimmings such as Embroidered Linen and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Darned Lace Bevier, new pattern, at very low prices at

ja5 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. [See testimonials in circulars.] He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon H. H. MUNROE, Proprietor.

Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville.

CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.

n14 SuWed&Frim

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

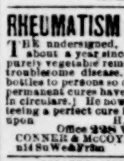
Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. R. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. de10 d&w3m

TRADE MARK



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
112eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville alone. Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ Pamphlet sent to any one FREE. fe19 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhoea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 14, 1869.]	Arrive.
7:20 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	9:05 A. M.
12:31 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M., Chicago Express; 9:50 A. M., New York Express; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east, and west; 11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT,
May 2, 1869—fe18 dtf General Supt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 473 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. n2 dtf

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mlf

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW,
LARD
GREASE.

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STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1870

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Cuba.

The manifesto of the Cuban Junta in New York to the American people comes to us in full. It is a clear and concise statement of the present condition of the patriots and a refutation of the slanderous attack on them by the Spaniards, who, in order to bolster up their own failing cause, have extensively circulated fabrications about the Cubans as being about to surrender, through the orders of the Junta. No such order, it seems, was issued. From this document the organization of the army and provisional government is gathered, and the force and number of the patriots indicated. The chances of the Cubans holding their own would appear to be very good. Meanwhile Spanish reinforcements are arriving, and preparations for active campaigns are being rapidly pushed forward, and our Government is still undecided in its policy towards the "oppressed people struggling for nationality."

II.

Joint Stock Enterprise.

One of the signs of the universal distrust men now have of one another abroad is the decline of commercial companies in Great Britain, and it is rapidly extending in this country under the influence of the defaulting cashiers and Wall-street speculations. Commercial immorality is declared to be frightfully on the increase. Mismanagement and defalcation have destroyed confidence in men long regarded as honest, and in institutions so time-honored as to be considered above suspicion. The extravagant and luxurious habits which have of late years fastened upon all classes have not been escaped by men in positions requiring unimpeachable integrity, and the Folly of the Period with men and women now is living beyond their means. Hence crime comes in and puts the finishing touch to careers which might have continued honorable to the end, with a little self-control and conscientious economy.

III.

The Coming Census.

The knell of New England supremacy will be sounded by the coming census. Its political power will be reduced in Congress, while that of the South and West will be increased. If the present apportionment is continued in force, the New England States will lose six Representatives, the Middle States seven, while the Western States will gain fourteen and the Southern States four. In order to prevent this, an effort is being made to increase the number of the members of Congress to three hundred. The political scepter, though, is about to depart from the land of isms, and be transferred to the South and West. Of all the blows that could befall the Wilsons and Sumners, the Beechers and Frothinghams, this is the most to be dreaded. With the decrease of population in New England and the dying out of Puritanism, peace and plenty will once more be the order of the day.

IV.

A Carnival of Crime.

Nothing gives a better idea of the moral condition of the country than a glance at the criminal records of the principal cities. Every possible variety of crime is committed, the worst ones being in the majority. The late defalcation mania has been followed by the most shocking atrocities in various cities, growing out of the unlawful and immoral relations of the sexes. What these will be succeeded by it is difficult to say. Perhaps another turn of the wheel of crime will bring out something new and startling instead of the same round of murders, suicides, &c., &c. In the meantime, the law is in too many cases a dead letter; a sensational, morbid interest and notoriety is awakened, and the criminal, through carefully-manipulated public sympathy, escapes the punishment due. The public mind is becoming so familiarized with the disgusting particulars of crimes which formerly were never even mentioned as "fit for ears polite," that it will be a miracle if in twenty years there is an honest man or woman left in this young and morally rotten republic, if it continues so long under Beecherism.

V.

The Wail of the Suppressed.

The groan which was heard the day after New Year's, and supposed to have proceeded from the bosoms of the married folks, has thrilled a responsive chord in "an old married man," who very cleverly and humorously accounts for the small figure cut by the married in comparison to the unmarried people in society. Standing as a mere "looker-on in Vienna," between these two acrimonious elements, each of which regards the other as its natural and accepted enemy, we fain would play the mediator and compromise this unhappy grievance and establish the *entente cordiale* between the high contending parties. The young people should not elevate their noses too high at the married people, for they themselves may be fast hastening to that bourne from which no unmarried one returns, and may in their turn be snubbed by the coming young people. They had better make the best terms they can with the married folks, in view of their possibly ending their present wabblings in the "giddy dance" as engaged, labeled, mortgaged, pigeon-holed, married, dropped. The married folks, being the heads of houses, and holding the keys of the pantry and bank-box, those arsenals in which the munitions of parties, Germans and toilettes are stored, are enabled to carry on a "short, sharp and decisive" war, and, by cutting off the supplies of the young people, force them to surrender and be paroled not to encroach on the high prerogatives of the dormant leaders of society, who, although married, are still formidable when they choose to exercise their power.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

EUGENIE'S orang-outang has the measles.

DR. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, of Iowa, is dead.

"TIME," says Horace Smith, "is the vehicle that carries everything into nothing."

THE patent divorce man has opened an office in New York—a branch of the Chicago concern.

BUCKHOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, refuses food, and won't talk to his counsel. Is playing insane.

A SON of the late Mme Grisi is in the East Indies, and is a lieutenant in the British army. His name is Count Mario di Candia.

MRS. MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON is to seek refuge in a Sub-Treasury sinecure. A new cure for old wounds.

"THE BUSYBODY" is the name of a play now running in New York. The original is to be found in every community.

BUFFET is the name of the new French Minister of Finance in France. There will be plenty of buffeting to be done in that department to raise the wind.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS is reading Shakspeare's "Mid-Summer's Night's Dream," with the pauses filled up with Mendelssohn's music, performed by a Thomas-like orchestra.

MRS. KING, of Adrian, Mich., has a baptismal robe, composed of linen and lace, and richly embroidered, which is over two hundred years old, and has been used by five generations.

THE New York pastry cooks had a ball last week, at which, a contemporary says, "many of the upper crust attended." The confectioners should have one now, because they would have the *creme de la creme*.

THE Chicago Times considers it a notable fact that the only swords Butler took during the war are those now being sued for under the claim that they were stolen. The only sword he ever drew was one in a lottery, which tripped him up at Big Bethel.

THEY call the girls in the Treasury Department, who scissor sheets of postal currency, "Revenue cutters." That's as bad as Simpkins calling his wife his assessor of internal revenue—because she rifles his pockets while he is asleep.

MRS. STANTON (strong-minded) has sold out to Anna Dickinson, a very sweet, modest, retiring young lady, who dislikes notoriety, and is remarkable for her shy manners, horror of publicity, and capacity of shrinking from the public gaze. The "Revolution" does not change front by this evolution, and will go for the tyrant man, as usual, on time.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church announce their intention to meet again on the last Friday in this month in New York. The reason has not been divulged; but it is believed that the purpose is to reopen the investigation of the Book Concern irregularities, with the view of gathering further testimony and presenting a more satisfactory report to the public.

HON. D. D. T. MOORE, editor and proprietor of the Rural New-Yorker, presented, New Year's Day, twenty of his employes with paid-up life insurance policies in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, in amounts of $500, $1,000 and $2,000 respectively, the whole insurance aggregating $18,000, at a cost to the liberal employer of nearly $[illegible].

DR. J. M. W[illegible], an old practitioner of Scott county, Iowa, recently came to his death by lead poisoning through the use of a hair-dye. The symptoms of his disease were peculiar and obscure, but an examination of the body after death left no doubt of its cause. Four separate analyses of the liver and one of the kidneys, made by Drs. Hazen and Cartwell, exhibited lead in the texture of these organs.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, speaking, in one of his letters, of "the beauty and elegance of Madame Katakazy," wife of the Russian Minister, declares that "the profusion and color of her hair would lead one to look upon it as though it had been spun by the nimble fingers of the easy hours as they glided, through bright June days, whose sunny rays of light had been caught in the meshes, and were content to go no further." After this, to talk of hearts being tied in the knots of bonnet strings, or caught in the tangled meshes of golden hair, will not express the idea of the period.

THOMAS CRESWICK, R. A., is no more. A cable dispatch from London brings us the intelligence of his death on the 1st inst., and his burial at Kensal Green. He was born at Sheffield, in 1811, and studied art first at Birmingham, and subsequently at London, at which latter place he settled and ever after resided. In 1828 Mr. Creswick first appeared as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His pictures, which embraced views in North Wales, in Derbyshire and on the Wye, attracted immediate attention for the high artistic skill displayed in their execution. They gave him a reputation at once, which in after years he greatly improved upon. In 1842 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 became a Royal Academician. Among his most noted works are "Home by the Sands," "A London Road a Century Ago," "The Weald of Kent," and others. He also painted an extensive series of pictures for the Messrs. Grandy, of Manchester, the subjects being chosen from the scenery of North Wales. They were executed as companions to the series of "Lake Scenery," painted by Pyne for the same parties. Although not ranked as the greatest of living British artists, Mr. Creswick held a very conspicuous position in the world of art.

THE New York Times of the 4th says: "A man calling himself Colonel Houston King was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The story which was told about him by the officers having him in custody was of a very extraordinary character. It appeared that in July last he visited General Hickenlooper, District Attorney at Cincinnati, and informed him that a stupendous plot existed throughout the country, which had for its object the repudiation of the national debt. He mentioned that the means by which this great undertaking was to be accomplished was to flood the whole country with an amount of counterfeit Treasury and national bank notes equal to the whole debt, and thus endeavor to destroy the Government credit. He subsequently told the same story to other public officers at the West, and it was finally transmitted to the Treasury Department. Acting under instructions from Washington Col. A. Hogeland, one of the most expert revenue detectives in Ohio and Kentucky, came to this city last week for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any truth in King's statements. He selected this city as the place for investigating the theory, as it was said it was to be the headquarters of the alleged repudiators. King accompanied him here, together with a Kentucky lawyer named D. J. Filson, with the intention, as he claimed of aiding in the capture of the chief counterfeiters and the bank-note plates in their possession. After his arrival here Col. Whitley, of the secret service, and Col. Hogeland, received information which led them to believe that King was a lunatic. They subsequently found papers and letters in his possession which corroborated their suspicion. He will be detained in this city for a day or two in order to give his friends an opportunity to remove him to his residence in Elliott county, Ky."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

No More Whipping—A Protest from Kentucky—An Obscure Slip—The Interest Bill—The Lunatics—Young Topers—Revision of the Constitution—Tobacco Inspection, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 6, 1870.

Every train arrived since my last letter has brought with it its modicum of legislative wisdom, and, per consequence, the attendance in both Houses this morning was very fair—numerically speaking, of course.

THE LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE.

On a former occasion your correspondent spoke of the extensive rotunda of the Capital Hotel as a sort of recognized legislative exchange, whereat, on each evening of the session, the Solons of the Legislature do most congregate for the purpose of mutual conference—not to say caucusing. That spacious apartment is, in short, the place where the legislative pulse may be felt in more respects than one; and I was, therefore, on looking through it last night, very well assured that there could be no danger of a want of a quorum either in Senate or House this morning. And here, by the way, let me remark that Captain McGill is by all odds the most popular of landlords I have ever known in Frankfort, and that under his intelligent and judicious management the Capital gives perfect and entire satisfaction to all its guests.

STRIPES AS A PUNISHMENT.

Judge Phister, of Mason, has long entertained the abolition of whipping as a punishment in the Commonwealth as a sort of pet measure, and I am pleased to see that he is at length likely to succeed in the accomplishment of his laudable undertaking. This morning he reported a bill, which was made the special order for the 12th, and which I have very little doubt will pass, that provides for the substitution of hard labor in workhouse or county jail for not less than one nor more than six months in all cases where whipping is now the penalty. The bill does not propose to interfere with the existing penal system of the city of Louisville.

KENTUCKY PROTESTS.

Mr. Talbott this morning presented to the Senate a series of resolutions protesting earnestly against the passage by Congress of the revolutionary measures proposed by Sumner and others, for depriving the Supreme Court and the Executive of their Constitutional and necessary jurisdiction and powers. The resolutions will be acted upon by the Senate next Monday. Most happy would it be for the country if the protest of Kentucky, in matters of this sort, were of any avail; but, unfortunately, we have fallen upon evil days, when remonstrance on the part of those who are true to the old Constitutional Government and to the memory of the fathers, seems but to have the effect of urging on traitors and demagogues to greater enormities.

RELIEF NOT GRANTED.

A member of the House who is noted for attending to the wishes of his constituents—I refer to Mr. Glass, of Henderson—arose in his place this morning and stated that he was in receipt of a communication from a citizen of his county requesting certain legislative action, the nature of which would be explained by a newspaper slip, which was inclosed, and which he asked might be read by the Clerk for the information of the House. Mike Chrisman is rarely non-plussed, but, after gazing at the document for about a minute, when it was brought to him by a page, he was compelled to confess that he could make nothing of it, and handed it to the Speaker. Judge Bunch gazed long and earnestly upon the printed matter, but he, too, was fain to give it up. "Gentlemen," said he, "a motion to dispense with the reading will be entertained by the chair!" And so the required relief was not granted. Ah, gentlemen of the Kentucky Legislature, I am afraid that you can't "*Dutch sp[illegible]*"

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

On Tuesday next the House considers, in committee of the whole, the bill proposing the establishment of a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature is enlightened enough to see the necessity of so amending the interest laws that the capital of the Commonwealth will not be driven beyond our borders for investment. It is high time that Kentucky should be relieved of such transparent and ruinous old-fogyism. It is well enough to continue six per cent. as the legal rate, when no rate is mentioned, but parties should surely be permitted to agree upon a higher figure if they choose. Money is worth its value as well as other kinds of property.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

For some time past there has been a good deal of talk about the reorganization of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and some proceedings looking to such reorganization were taken previous to the recess. All such prospective legislation is, however, I understand, nipped in the bud by Dr. Chipley's resignation. It is to be hoped that this unprofitable controversy, which has so much agitated some of our Lexington friends, is definitely and forever set at rest.

WINE AND BEER DRINKING MINORS.

Mr. Pope has obtained from the House leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of the sale of wine and beer to minors in the city of Louisville. Every parent and every right-thinking citizen will bid Mr. Pope God speed in such proposed legislation. The evil of supplying to boys alcoholic stimulants in any shape whatever is a fearful one, and should be stopped as far as possible.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Hindman has asked for and obtained leave to introduce a bill looking to the revision of the present Constitution of Kentucky. Now there are doubtless some particulars in which the organic law of the old Commonwealth might be improved, but, on the whole, ours is a most excellent constitution, and framed by a convention as wise as any likely to be assembled now for such a purpose. It is natural, I know, for people, ever since King Log's time, to become periodically discontented, and long for change; but our experience in federal politics within the last few years, if productive of no other beneficial result, should at all events teach us to beware of constitution-tinkering.

A PRETTY FAIR EXCUSE.

In conversing to-day with three of his legislative friends, who arrived on the morning train, your correspondent took the liberty of mildly reproaching them for their tardiness in arriving at the post of duty, when one of the gentlemen briskly replied, "Well, Mr. Correspondent, we got to Louisville on Tuesday, and might very well have been in our places at roll-call yesterday morning, but the fact is Louisville looked so bright and busy and beautiful in the unaccustomed sunshine that it seemed almost a sin to leave it, and then we found at the Galt House, where we stopped, that prince of hotel attaches, Col. Murphy, lately of the Louisville Hotel, installed as chief clerk, and the attentions of that most magnificent and regal of all hotels were thereby rendered so complete that the only wonder is that we were able to tear ourselves away at all." It is needless to say that the plea was admitted as valid.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Quite an interesting debate came off in the House to-day in regard to the inspection of tobacco, a phonographic report of which will be found in another column. A resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to repair to Louisville, examine into the manner and system of inspection, and report to the Legislature, was adopted by the House. Z.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Another Blast Official and Personal from Col. Woodward.

"SAM McKEE AS HE IS."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In my previous communication vindicating myself from the aspersions sought to be cast upon me by Sam McKee, I promised to show him up. I now proceed to do so.

In his article dated December 30th, 1869, he says:

> The law allows no fee to any attorney or claim agent for collecting a semi-annual pension, and every attorney or claim agent is required to sign and make oath "that he has no interest in the money he is authorized to receive," before payment can be made to him.

Is this a truthful statement, or a garbled misrepresentation? Common law does allow a reasonable compensation to an attorney or claim agent for collecting a semi-annual pension, and he is required before payment can be made him to take the following oath, and not the garbled one stated by McKee, to wit: "That he has no interest whatever in the money he is authorized to receive by virtue of the foregoing power of attorney, either by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever." For the correctness of my statement and quotation see the attorney's oath, printed upon the prescribed form or voucher of the United States used in the payment of pensions. Did this stupid ass suppose he could palm off upon an intelligent community like this such a garbled extract? If so it is only a practical exemplification of the old proverb "that the fools are not all dead yet." McKee had a purpose to serve in thus misrepresenting an oath. He desired to create the impression that any attorney collecting a semi-annual pension, and making a reasonable charge, or, in fact, any charge at all therefor, is, or was, guilty of perjury, when the qualification annexed to that part of the oath he did not quote entirely and materially changes the whole force, scope and purpose of the part he did quote. This simple fact any grandmother in the land can readily understand. It is not, therefore, worth while to insult the intelligence of the public by any longer discussing this point. It only goes to illustrate the "knavery" or "stupidity" of the "cuss" in his statement.

His mode of paying pensioners, by checks to their order, never gave me any offense, though it is not the slightest protection to pensioners at a distance, McKee's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. The merchants and bankers generally collected the pensions, and the refusal by McKee to pay them the cash they were authorized to receive was a direct reflection upon their personal integrity, a matter in which I am not concerned, but a thing for him and them to settle. This fellow, McKee, says there was a meeting of claim agents at my office to mature measures to defeat his confirmation. This is utterly false—to my knowledge there is not one in the city concerned in the opposition to him. They have submitted to any and all impositions he has seen fit to inflict upon them. Not so with me; I know what I am entitled to, and defy Sam McKee in all his malice and trickery. I do not oppose Sam McKee in the light of a claim agent. I oppose him in the interest of the public, in the light of a good citizen, and a Republican having the welfare of the party at heart.

Sam talks very earnestly and sympathetically of "the widows and orphans of slain soldiers, who fell fighting to save the life of the nation from an attack of traitors." This is commendable in Sam, but let us see how he carries out his sympathy. Let the public read the following affidavit and draw their own conclusions:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF POWELL, SS:

On this 18th day of November, 1869, before me, an Examiner within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and appeared Sarah E. Hardinck, aged 44 years, a resident of the county of Powell, in the State of Kentucky, who being by me duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that she is the widow of Wm. Herdinck deceased, late a private in company E in the 4th regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry, in the war of 1861-2, &c.

That Sam McKee collected for her as the widow of the above named deceased, three hundred and sixty-[illegible] dollars, in the year 1866, and unjustly and illegally appropriated the same to his own use, without the consent or authority of this deponent. That she was compelled in order to get any money out of said McKee to place her claim in the hands of Major Thomas Turner, a lawyer at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. That on the 1st day of May, 1869, the said McKee paid over to her one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which is all the money that she ever received from him. That he has unjustly, and to her very great injury, kept the balance of her money, she being poor and much needing the same. That, had she known the character of said McKee as she knows it now, she never would have intrusted him with the collection of one cent of her money.

SARAH E. HARDINCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of November, 1869, and I hereby certify that the affiant is a respectable and credible person, and resides as stated; that I believe her statements are correct and worthy of full faith and credit; that I have no interest in this matter. I further certify that the foregoing affidavit was read over, fully explained to and understood by the affiant before the signing and execution thereof, and also that the affiant is the identical party represented as making the affidavit.

GREEN V. HALL,
Examiner Pension Claims of Kentucky.

Mr. Hall's official character and signature as an examiner is certified to under the seal and official signature of Thos. C. Judy, as Clerk of the Powell County Court.

Sam has a special dislike to the protests sent on to Washington against him. Well he may have, for they are nuts hard for him to crack. They contain a great many little inconvenient truths, among which is the following serious objection urged against his confirmation by a large number of pensioners, to-wit:

> He will not receive payment papers made up and authenticated by notaries public or clerks of courts in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, but compels the pensioner to come in person to his office, and there have the vouchers prepared. This he does to recover from 40 to 80 cents in each case from the pensioner, when the same work is done by the notaries public and clerks of courts free of charge. The refusal to receive vouchers fully and properly prepared and executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths is a gross violation of law, and ought not to go unrebuked.

To sustain the truth of this charge, I will cite one or two instances. On the 6th day of September, 1869, Dr. F. H. Gibson, a notary public within and for Jefferson county, Ky., authenticated the pension payment papers of Mary E. Clark free of charge. Mrs. Clark is a widow lady, with little children to support, and of course needs her little pension stipend whenever due and as soon as it can be had. She presented the paper to McKee for payment, and he refused it; whereupon she made the following indorsement on the voucher and sent it on to Washington:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1869.

Hon. H. VanAernam, Commissioner of Pensions:

SIR: Hon. Sam McKee, Pension Agent, has refused to pay me this voucher because not executed before him. Has he a right to do this? Please answer me. Respectfully,

MARY E. CLARK,
149 Rowan street, Louisville, Ky.

About a month after she received the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 29, 1869.

MADAM: Your indorsement on the voucher you presented to the Louisville agency and refused payment, is returned enclosed. Mr. McKee, the agent, has been written to that he should not refuse payment because not executed before him, and you will please present it again for payment, which he will now receive and pay.

Respectfully,
H. VANAERNAM,
Commissioner.

MRS. MARY E. CLARK, 149 Rowan street, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Clark also makes the following affidavits:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, SS:

On this 29th day of September, 1869, before me, J. W. Root, a notary public, within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and appeared Mary E. Clark, aged 29 years, a resident of the city of Louisville in the State of Kentucky, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that she is the widow of Archibald G. Clark, who was a private in Company "H," Ninth Regiment Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, war of 1861-'65, &c. That by reason of the services and death of her said husband, she has been placed on the pension roll of the United States at the Louisville, Kentucky, Agency. That on Monday, September 6th, 1869, she applied to and had her payment papers for pension, to September 4, 1869, regularly, fully and properly made up by and executed before Dr. F. H. Gibson, a notary public, of Jefferson county, Ky., and presented them the same day to Sam McKee, U. S. Pension Agent, Louisville, Ky. After waiting from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. on that day, when he refused to pay them, solely on the ground that they were not prepared by himself—he kept her in waiting three days before he paid her pension, and then charged her sixty cents for making up her said payment papers. Those executed before F. H. Gibson cost her nothing. That E. F. Gallagher, the former pension agent, always paid her previously to the above draw on the papers prepared by Notary Gibson. That said McKee was very rough and rude towards deponent.

MARY E. CLARK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of September, in the year 1869, and I hereby certify that the affiant is a respectable and credible person, and resides as stated; that I believe her statements are correct and worthy of full faith and credit; that I have no interest in this matter. I further certify that the foregoing affidavit was read over, fully explained to and understood by the affiant before the signing and execution thereof, and also that the affiant is the identical party represented as making the affidavit.

J. W. ROOT, Notary Public,
Jefferson county, Ky.

In further proof of the truthfulness of the charge above quoted, as made by the pensioners against Sam McKee, John Almony, a pensioner of the Louisville agency, makes the following affidavit:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS.

On this 4th November, 1869, before me J. W. Root, a notary public, personally appeared John Almony, of lawful age, a resident of the aforesaid county and State, who, being by me duly sworn on oath, declares that Sam McKee, United States Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky., refused to pay the pension vouchers for pension to September 4, 1869, of Mrs. Phebe Dixon, a pensioner of the United States, which were prepared and executed before J. W. Root, a Notary Public of Jefferson county, Ky., and so impelled her to re-execute before himself another set of vouchers, upon which he paid her.

his
JOHN × ALMONY.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th November, 1869; and I certify affiant to be a credible person, and that affidavit was read to and understood by affiant before signing.

J. W. ROOT,
Notary Public Jefferson County, Ky.

Sam says of the protest filed in the Senate, "they set forth a large number of scurrilous charges, most of which are absurd on their face, and the remainder absolute falsehoods." Among the charges in the Republican protest are the following:

"He is of no advantage to the Republican party here, but on the contrary of very great injury and detriment. He has, by his course, rendered himself so odious, that even we, his political friends, cannot defend him, and he commands no respect from his political adversaries. He has rendered no service to the party entitling him to its consideration; his public acts have been violent, oftentimes petty, and well calculated to arouse resentment in the minds of all impartial men. That as the party is made locally weak or strong by the character of men holding public offices within its gift, we think it but fair that none but our best and most worthy men, should be selected to fill them. We want, however, none but true and tried Republicans, and we most earnestly protest against being afflicted with unpopular and odious men, whose connection with the party is far more damaging than beneficial. We earnestly ask and pray that our voice may be heard in the matter of such local appointments as are calculated to affect for weal or woe the material interests of our party in our immediate vicinity."

In part proof of these charges I submit the affidavit of Colonel Charles A. Gill, one of our young and most promising leading Republicans, whose reputation for truth and veracity no respectable person in this community will question, and whose zeal and influence for good to the Republican party in this State is an admitted fact. Col. Gill testifies:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS.

On this 25th day of October, 1869, before me, J. W. Root, a notary public, personally appeared Charles A. Gill, of Louisville, Ky., who states on oath that he is acquainted with Sam McKee, U. S. pension agent at Louisville, Ky.; that he has known him by reputation for several years, and personally for about one year; that he knows the political history of Sam McKee, and states that said McKee by his violent course while a member of Congress brought upon himself the contempt of many leading members of the Republican party in Congress, to such an extent that he was openly repudiated by them, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. John A. Bingham. He further says that while in the city of Washington, in the month of January last, upon the petition and recommendation of R. Tarvin Baker, James Speed, T. B. Fairleigh, G. C. Wharton, Robert F. Baird, Gen. Speed S. Fry, himself and many other Republicans, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to relieve from political disabilities Phil. Lee, Commonwealth's Attorney for this judicial district, which bill was warmly advocated and supported by Hon. John A. Bingham, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Hon. W. B. Stokes, Hon. James F. Wilson, and most of the leading Republicans in the House of Representatives, and passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of said House, and violently and maliciously opposed by said McKee after being importuned by many leading Republicans in Lee's district to support said bill, and after an express promise to this affiant to make no captious opposition to said bill. This affiant does not say that said McKee agreed to support said bill, but he does say that said McKee agreed that the question of the removal of political disabilities should be left alone to the loyal people in the districts in which the applicants for relief resided, and that, as the loyal people in Lee's district seemed to want him relieved, he would not prevent it, although he could not vote for said bill. After this promise he did all in his power to prevent the relief of the disabilities of said Lee, whose private reputation as a gentleman is unsullied, and who has labored most arduously, both before and after the introduction of said bill, to secure to the negro the right to testify in the State courts.

This affiant further says, that by reason of the bad character, public and private, of said McKee, he (McKee) in the judgment of this affiant, is of no advantage to the Republican party, but an injury, detriment, and disgrace to it. He considers that said McKee has rendered no service to the party entitling him to its consideration, and his services as a soldier, which this affiant learns from the official record amounts simply to nothing, and this affiant does not think that such a record entitles a man to the name of a soldier. This affiant does not consider said McKee mentally or morally capable of filling the office he now holds.

CHAS. A. GILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1869.

J. W. ROOT, Notary Public,
Jefferson County, Kentucky.

As to the charge of Sam McKee having acted the spy on his fellow Union prisoners confined in the Libby, definite proof has not yet been obtained, though it is being sought for. To say the least, there are suspicious circumstances connected with his incarceration. Robert Ould, Esq., the former rebel Commissioner of Exchange, says: "I recollect McKee very well. He sought and obtained several interviews with me for the purpose of urging the propriety of his release. He was quite ready for a compromise. He also sent me several letters, which were filed away, and which ought to be among the archives the Yankees took from me and carried to Washington. Any one would suppose, from those letters, that he never hurt a Confederate in his life, but on the contrary, went about doing good among them. They are curiosities in their way, if not gems." Perhaps if the rebel archives now on file in Washington are examined, and these letters found, they will throw some light upon the subject. At all events, let the Republican Senators see to it, in justice to the Republican party of this District, that those letters be found before they confirm such a scamp as McKee is.

Sam, according to his own showing, is a very kind hearted man; but one little incident which occurred during the war spoils his self-glorification. It appears by an affidavit published in the Maysville Eagle, that at one period of Sam's incarceration it was rumored within the Union lines that the rebels were going to hang him. A friend of his, a gentleman by the name of Howard, went on from Kentucky to Richmond, at his own expense, and without any charge against McKee, to intercede for him. After Sam's release a son of this Howard was captured by the Federal soldiers and incarcerated in prison. Sam, to show his gratitude, charged the father an enormous sum to get his son released from prison, on taking the oath. Whether the charge was a very proper thing to make, under the circumstances, the public are left to judge. Sam, on his profession as a lawyer, states:

> The fees for preparing vouchers for payment are twenty-five cents in each case and no more, and in this State, justices and clerks are by statute required to administer the necessary oaths without charge.

If he knew better than this he is a knave or rascal for making such an assertion. If he did not know better, he ought to be disbarred from a profession he disgraces, either for his ignorance or knavery. Magistrates in this State are *not* required by law to administer oaths free of charge. The law relates to clerks only. See Myers' Supplement to the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, pages 92 and 93; Act August 22, 1862, which reads as follows:

> SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of the County Court Clerks of this State to certify and affix their official seal, free of charge, to the declarations, and all necessary papers, of soldiers, widows, heirs, and administrators, in making applications for bounty money, arrears of pay, extra pay, and pensions, or half pay, under the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and any subsequent acts upon that subject.
>
> SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The clerks of the courts construe this act to apply only to resident citizens of their respective counties, and not to such applicants as reside out of their counties, or who may live in adjoining States.

Query—How is it this disinterested patriot fails to send the pensioners applying in person for the payment of their pensions to the clerks, who are to fix their vouchers up free of charge, instead of invariably fixing them up himself, and charging fees ranging from forty to eighty cents in each case?

Sam, in order the more effectually to confine the pension business to himself, and to make as good a thing of it as possible, got his master, the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington City, to declare all persons who act as attorneys in drawing pension funds claim agents. This necessitates the taking out of two annual licenses, one from the United States Internal Revenue Bureau of ten dollars, and one from the city of Louisville for fifty dollars, both making sixty dollars. Of course the business community are not going to this expense to accommodate pensioners and customers at a distance. The tax is too heavy. Now Sam's idea was this: If he could so arrange it that nobody could or would collect pensions, on account of a high prohibitory tax, of course the vouchers for payment would be sent direct to him, with the place for the attorney's name left blank therein. This Sam could and would fill up by getting a clerk in his office to act as attorney to receipt for the pension checks, and Sam if he had to, and, mind you, he would not unless so compelled, would pay for a claim agent's license for one of his clerks to act as claim agent; and, in view of this fact, right here I demand that the Collector of United States Internal Revenue, and Harry Stucky, the Collector of the Sinking Fund for the city of Louisville, call on Sam McKee and collect their respective dues for any clerk of his who is collecting and receipting for pension checks, as, by the Washington rulings, he is declared a claim agent, and, of course, liable for the tax. As Sam is the last man in the world to see the propriety of doing work free of charge, and not earning, and taking an odd penny when he had a chance to, this act of attorneyship by his clerk would, in Sam's view, be a very proper thing to charge and be paid for, and as Sam has some 5,000 names on his roll of pensioners, a little charge of, say one dollar per case, would bring the snug little sum of $5,000 for one semi-annual draw, and as there are two such payments in a year, of course, once on this line, Sam would not think of stopping short of $10,000 per annum. Of course this $10,000 in Sam's pocket would be all legitimate and fair enough, but for any one else to think of looking this "chicken with the golden egg" in the eye would be in very bad taste, out of place, and, if attempted, a base fraud on pensioners not to be tolerated. But, unfortunately for Sam, there is a little law of the United States which upsets this pretty little financial arrangement. Sam can see it by referring to Chapter 81, entitled an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved February 26, 1853, Section 2, United States Statutes at Large, Volume 10, page 170. This law makes his scheme a fine and imprisonment, and, under the circumstances, he had better go slow.

Sam, in his newspaper article, complains that an attack has not only been made on his official administration of the affairs of the Pension Agency, but also on his character as a man. I think, in respect to the latter statement, he has been his own worst enemy. Let us see. It will be remembered that Hon. John D. Young's case was sent to the Committee on Elections, chiefly on the statements of Sam McKee, his defeated competitor, bolstered up by the affidavit of one Willis Hockaday. That affidavit, as produced in the House of Representatives, was as follows:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY:

This day personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the county and State above, Willis Hockaday, who states that in the year 1861 he was at work at Raccoon Furnace, in the county of Greenup, Kentucky. That in the month of September or October, of said year, a band of rebels came to said place from the Upper Sandy country on a raid. That they captured a number of horses and other property. Affiant further states that he himself was captured by these rebels and carried off, but after four or five days made his escape. John D. Young, of the county of Bath, and the same man who was on the 4th day of May, 1867, elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Ninth Kentucky district, was with said body of rebels, and was in command of the same, representing himself as a Colonel, and was by the men under him called by that title. Affiant was captured in the night, taken out of his bed, ordered to get up and go with them, which he did. During the night affiant did not recognize any of the persons, but the next day saw Young among the men, and commanding them. After his escape he made his way toward Camp Dick Robinson, and on his way through Owingsville, Bath county, related the circumstances, and was then told that Young was absent from home and had gone to the rebel camp at Prestonsburg. After his capture he was taken through Grayson, Carter county, and up Little Sandy to Dry Fork. At night affiant made his escape; and further saith not.

his
WILLIS × HOCKADAY.
mark.

Attest: E. A. Thomas, J. P. Nelson.

Sworn to before me by Willis Hockaday, who states in my presence, and in the presence of the witnesses whose names appear above, that he has heard the foregoing affidavit read, and has fixed his mark to his name to the same, and that its statements are true.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of June, 1867.

G. E. MILLER.
Notary Public for Montgomery County, Ky.

Hockaday is a colored man, without any education, easily to be imposed upon, and can neither read nor write, but upon making known to him the contents of the foregoing affidavit, after the same had been made public in the U. S. House of Representatives, he denied the truthfulness of the whole thing, and at once made the following statement and expose of the affair:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, Willis Hockaday, who states that he is a colored citizen of the State of Kentucky, and can neither read nor write; that he is the same individual whose pretended affidavit was taken by Capt. Samuel McKee, on June 15, 1867, and the same which was read in Congress on motion to refer the credentials of the Kentucky Congressmen to the Committee on Elections; that said affidavit, a copy of which is herewith filed in print, does not contain a statement of the facts as detailed by him to Capt. Samuel McKee, when said affidavit was taken; that this affiant never did tell Samuel McKee "that John D. Young, of the county of Bath, and the same man who was on the 4th of May, 1867, elected to the 40th Congress from the Ninth Ky. District, was with said band of rebels that captured him, and was in command of the same, representing himself as a Colonel, and was by the men under him called by that title." He never did make any such statements to Samuel McKee, and said affidavit in that respect is untrue, and does not contain what he detailed to McKee at the time he pretended to take said affidavit, and in this respect affiant has been made to swear what he never stated; that this affiant does not know John D. Young who was elected to the 40th Congress on 4th of May, 1867, from Ninth Kentucky District, and never saw him that he recollects, and would not know him if he should now see him; that this affiant did not know or recognize any of the men who captured him as stated in said affidavit; that this affiant never told Samuel McKee that on the next day after his capture he saw John D. Young commanding the men who captured him; that he never told Samuel McKee he was captured by rebels; he does not know now, and did not then, whether his captors were rebels or home guards; that this affiant never told Samuel McKee that on his way to Camp Dick Robinson, through Owingsville, Bath county, he related the circumstances, and was then told that Young was absent from home and gone to the rebel camp at Prestonsburg; this affiant never stopped in Owingsville, never inquired about John D. Young, never heard any one say anything about him, and did not so much as know whether Young was in being; this affiant has no knowledge about John D. Young being connected with the rebellion in any way, nor does he know whether Young is what is called a rebel or not. This affiant says he only told McKee that he was captured in 1861 by a party of men at Raccoon Furnace, in Greenup county, Ky.; that he did not know whether they were rebels or home guards; that he was captured on Saturday night, and taken by the said party and escaped on the second night of his capture, and saw no more of them; that he was told by said men that they were commanded by a man named Young, but what Young they did not say, and this affiant does not know whether the said party was commanded by a man named Young or not; that said affidavit was written by Samuel McKee, and was never read to this affiant either by him or the Notary who certifies that he was sworn to it and had read it to him.

his
WILLIS × HOCKADAY.
mark.

Attest: R. S. P. Anderson, J. M. Crawford, J. H. Trimble.

Sworn to before me by Willis Hockaday, of color, who states in my presence and in the presence of the witnesses whose names appear above, that he has heard the foregoing affidavit read, and that he has fixed his mark to his name to the same, and that its statements are true. Witness my hand and seal this 11th of July, 1867.

[SEAL.] J. D. REID,
Notary Public Montgomery County, Ky.

The first of the above-cited affidavits was written out by Sam McKee, and Hockaday in his testimony before the commission at Lexington testified that he did not know the contents of the paper he signed for McKee. He was confronted by both McKee and John D. Young, and when asked if John D. Young, whom he then saw, was the Young in charge of the party who captured him, he stated that he was not. Now, what infamy in any man to sit down and write out a base set of lies and have them signed and sworn to by an illiterate and uneducated negro, who had not the slightest knowledge of what he was made so designedly and basely to do! Whilst the negro is not amenable to law, Sam McKee is. Does not the fool know that in this matter he has been guilty of subornation of perjury, and that he richly deserves the penalty for it? One thing is certain, if McKee maligns or troubles me much further, I will see to it that Willis Hockaday is brought here, and the matter be placed in the hands of the United States, or State court.

I would respectfully put the United States Senate upon their guard against any written testimony Sam McKee may offer, for it is a fair inference that if he is so low as to be guilty of subornation of perjury in one instance, he would not hesitate to be alike guilty at another time when it suited his purpose and convenience. The testimony in the case of contest between John D. Young and himself will be found to embrace these affidavits and much additional matter, showing the perfidy and baseness of McKee, and should be made a part of the evidence against his confirmation.

Sam deals in figures about his disbursements, money on hand, &c., &c. Now there is one thing certain, if I were a member of the United States Senate before I would consent to vote for his confirmation, other things being equal, I would ask an investigation of the monetary affairs of his office.

From what I hear, my conscience would never permit me to vote for his confirmation until I was clearly satisfied all the cash belonging to Uncle Sam and subject to his order was in its proper place in the depository of the United States at Louisville, Ky.

Now, in conclusion, I would suggest that for the good of the Republican party, which I have at heart, the President withdraw the name of Sam McKee as Pension Agent, and substitute that of some whole-souled Republican in his stead, whom we would all delight to honor, and who is a resident of our district. We have plenty of good men, and true men, from whom certainly one unexceptionable and competent appointee can be selected. This fuss is not going to stop if Sam McKee is confirmed, and the longer he is forced upon an unwilling people the worse it will be for the party.

If Sam is not satisfied with this showing, he shall have more, as further facts are being gathered.

J. H. H. WOODWARD.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

House Discussion on a Resolution Appointing a Joint Committee, Consisting of Three Members of the House and Two of the Senate, to Investigate the Sale and Inspection of Tobacco in the City of Louisville, and to Report What Legislation, if any, is Necessary Thereupon.

[Special Phonographic Reports for the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.

[NOTE.—Mr. Glass offered an amendment providing that the committee be composed entirely of gentlemen representing the tobacco growing interest of the State.—REPORTER.]

MR. HINDMAN—*Mr. Speaker:* I represent a tobacco-growing country, and of course I have no great objection. My people would be entirely satisfied with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Henderson. This is a matter of general importance and of special importance to my section of the State. As their representative, I desire to do what is right, just and proper, and so desiring, I have prepared and offered this resolution. If the House sees proper to adopt the amendment appointing the committee entirely from the tobacco growing interests of the State, I will not object; yet, at the same time, I am perfectly willing that it shall be decided that warehousemen may also be represented upon it. I will not insist, as a representative of a tobacco growing country, that the amendment shall be adopted.

MR. GLASS moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

MR. HINDMAN—*Mr. Speaker:* This is a resolution providing for the organization of a joint committee to do a certain thing, and I can see no reason why a resolution to create one committee should be referred to another. It is unprecedented and unheard of in the annals of legislation. Mr. Speaker, I represent a section of country where more money is made on tobacco than anything else. It is a matter of importance to not only my county, but the whole section of country in which I live. I know that this matter has been agitated by the people. I have heard it upon this floor, and we hear it from all parts of the State. I know that the planters are not pleased with the way this market is regulated. I know that dissatisfaction exists, and a change is demanded. Yet we have no desire to do injustice to a single individual in this Commonwealth, but we propose to deal in a liberal spirit with all. I simply desire to do justice to the constituency that I represent; and my resolution only provides that a committee shall be appointed who shall spend a day or two in looking into this matter that they may suggest to us what is best to be done under the circumstances. I introduced this resolution that justice might be done all parties. I know that there are many members of this House who know comparatively nothing in regard to this matter, from the simple fact that they have never had occasion to investigate it. While I believe a change necessary, and that something ought to be done, I confess that I know not what that something is. I want to be advised myself, and I doubt not that others are like me. I know that my constituency desire something to be done. I believe something ought to be done; and I introduce this proposition that we may go at it in a way in which we will be likely to do justice to all parties concerned. I feel that I can say that the people whom I represent are disposed to be liberal. They want to give all the fees that are necessary to keep up a good market and no more. I see no necessity for referring this to another committee, when it is in itself a proposition to commission certain persons to look into this matter and advise the House. If it goes to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, it is probable that it will be postponed or staved off till the latter part of the session, and we may have no report at all. If there was any necessity for it, I would make no objection. I think, sir, the interests of the whole State demand this, and I, therefore, hope the resolution will be adopted.

MR. GLASS—*Mr. Speaker:* I have the honor to represent one of the greatest tobacco-growing counties in the State, and the city of Henderson, next to Louisville, is the greatest tobacco market in the State; and, sir, I yield to no gentleman upon this floor in my interest in that section. I would certainly be untrue to my people did I not carefully guard all the tobacco interests of my county, as well as the whole Commonwealth. Then, sir, it is only necessary for me to say that I base my objections to this proposition on the grounds that it is wholly and solely useless under the circumstances. No good can result from it. While I feel a sense of hostility to the system now in vogue, I am sure that this proposition cannot remedy the evil outgrowing from it. Suppose you organize a committee and send it to Louisville; what do they do? They go to the office of the Pickett warehouse, smoke a few "long nines," spit on the stove, and talk of everything else but the tobacco interest, and, after drinking wine and faring sumptuously, the State foots the bills, and then report that the desired information in the tobacco inspection law. This is the result of their Herculean labor, while the State foots the bills for champagne, &c. I have been upon similar committees and understand their workings.

I know that changes in the regulation of the sales of tobacco are much needed, but I do object to the formation of this committee with a view to effectuate these changes. I move, therefore, the reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, that they may report upon the feasibility of this plan. They are men of ability—men who are interested in this matter, and are well qualified to report intelligibly upon the matter. As far as precedent is concerned, I think this Legislature is as well able to establish precedents as any other. I therefore insist on my motion, and hope the House will sustain me in it.

MR. HARDIN—*Mr. Speaker:* If I understand this matter, the sole question before the House arises out of the passage of a former tobacco law. The object of the resolution of the gentleman from Adair [Mr. Hindman] is to obtain certain information upon which to base a report either recommending the repeal of that law or its continuance in force. I think the object a very good one, and would certainly vote for the resolution unencumbered with the amendment of the gentleman from Henderson [Mr. Glass], but I think the Legislature could not take a more unwise course than to place in the hands of men directly interested in this matter the whole control of it. I must confess that I can see no reason for the amendment. It does seem to me that where there has been so much complaint it becomes our duty to examine into this matter and ascertain the truth or falsity of these reports. That information cannot be acquired by a simple examination of the law, but it may be obtained by inquiring into the origin of the law; nor can we accept these murmurings and complaints as sufficient in themselves. I don't think, sir, that there is a better way by which this House can acquire the information desired and thereby do justice to the tobacco interests of the State.

MR. CALDWELL—*Mr. Speaker:* I voted for that resolution because it raises a committee to investigate this subject. Now, sir, I am aware of the fact that complaints are made of the Louisville market; I am aware of the fact that the city of Louisville is suffering, to some extent from these complaints, and I am also aware of the fact that Louisville desires to furnish to the tobacco growers of Kentucky the best market in the world. For that purpose she has spent large sums of money in making railroads through the tobacco growing counties and to the seaboard. I hope, sir, that this resolution may pass, that a committee may investigate this subject. I am informed that in Covington and Henderson tobacco is sold like wheat, corn and hogs. We have great competition among warehousemen, and I must say that, as a representative of Louisville, I feel that this thing should be settled to suit the planters and growers of tobacco throughout the State. Now, sir, the tobacco growers paid fifty thousand dollars taxes on tobacco sold in Louisville last year. I state that in round numbers. Now, there is no necessity for this thing. We are willing to accept the inspectors and weighers, but we insist that whatever you impose upon one house must be imposed upon all. If an inspection is necessary for Louisville one is necessary for Covington. I simply want to say that I vote for this resolution because I think it will bring about a much needed reform.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Senate met and came to order at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with resolution of adjournment heretofore adopted.

Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Speaker (Leslie) placed before the Senate the report of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville. 1,000 copies for use of Institution, and 150 copies for use of Legislature, were ordered to be printed. He also placed before the Senate a letter from Senator Prichard, in which he assigned sickness of family as reason for absence.

Mr. Alexander presented several petitions from Fleming county, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Talbott—Select Committee—A House bill to regulate circuit courts in Eighth district, and to legalize processes of same. Reported a substitute, which was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1870.

No minister present to open the House with prayer.

Upon a call of the roll, fifty-four members answered to their names.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. McKee, Kilgore and McKenzie and appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Smith was granted indefinite leave of absence.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Corbett offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That that part of the report of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum which refers to a change in the salaries of the officers of said asylum be referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

LEAVES.

Leaves were granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Phister—To incorporate the Kenton Station Turnpike Road Company, in Mason county.

Mr. Hindman—To incorporate the Feeses' Mill Turnpike Road Company.

Same—To submit to the qualified voters of this Commonwealth a proposition to call a convention to revise the present Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Corbett—To regulate the fees of warehouses in Ballard county.

Mr. Kilgore—Authorizing the trustees of the town of Catlettsburg to require the owners of lots immediately in front of said town, on the Big Sandy and Ohio rivers, which extend to the river, to grade and improve them.

Same—To amend an act for the benefit of Boyd county, approved January 17th, 1868.

Same—For the better organization of public schools in the town of Catlettsburg, and to establish the common school district of Catlettsburg in Boyd county.

Same—To establish the town of Hampton City, in the county of Boyd, and to extend the corporate limits of the town of Catlettsburg.

Same—To amend an act incorporating the Ashland and Catlettsburg Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. DeMoss—To incorporate the German Building Association No. 1, of Newport, Ky.

Mr. McKenzie—To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Hotel Company," approved March 9, 1868.

Mr. Webb—Authorizing the County Court of Estill county to issue and sell county bonds to pay the subscription of the county to the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Same—Authorizing the County Court of Estill county to sell and convey a tract of land belonging to the county.

Mr. Price—To amend the mechanics' lien law of Fayette county.

Same—To authorize the Odd Fellows' Temple Association of Lexington to issue bonds.

Same—For the benefit of the Lexington Library Company.

Mr. Thos. H. Hays—For the benefit of Samuel Bush, of Hardin county.

Mr. Adair—For the benefit of H. S. Showdy, late sheriff of Hart county.

Mr. Cogar—To regulate the weight of coal in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Hendrickson—To extend the Tollesburg and Concord turnpike road to Mt. Carmel, in Fleming county.

Mr. Pope—To incorporate the Southern Banking Company.

Same—Respecting the sale of wine and beer to minors in the city of Louisville.

Mr. Duke—To amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisville Orphans' Home Society," approved February 26, 1868.

Same—To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Louisville.

Mr. McCreary—To amend the charter of the Richmond and Boonsboro Turnpike Road Company.

Same—For the benefit of Nancy Hocker Turner, of Madison county.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To allow the County Court or judge of McCracken county to make compensation to the sheriff for collecting the tax of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

Same—For the benefit of late sheriff of McCracken county.

Mr. York—To allow a portion of the money collected for school district No. 22, of Union county, to be used by the trustees in building a school-house for said district.

Mr. Skiles—To amend the charter and to enlarge and define the boundary of the city of Bowling Green.

Same—To amend the charter of the Bowling Green Manufacturing Company.

Same—To amend chapter 5, sections 132 and 133 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. Wolf—For the benefit of school district No. 41, in Kenton county.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Cantrill offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas it has been represented to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the marshaling of the assets of the Kentucky, Globe, and Hope Insurance Companies in liquidation by the Louisville Chancery Court, under the acts of the Legislature of Kentucky repealing the charters of the aforesaid companies, has become oppressive to citizens of this Commonwealth who reside in sections of this State remote from the sitting of the said Louisville Chancery Court;

And whereas, the said Louisville chancery court has asserted, and is exercising, jurisdiction over the persons and property of citizens in many sections of this Commonwealth, and enforcing, by the summary process of rule, the payment of assessments made by receivers of said Insurance Companies, appointed by said Louisville Chancery Court.

And whereas, The assessments thus made, enforced and collected, are largely absorbed in the payment of costs to officers of said Louisville Chancery Court, leaving but little, if anything, to be appropriated to the liquidation of the indebtedness of the aforesaid insurance companies, without a fresh resort to the harsh and oppressive practice of issuing rules on a second assessment for the liabilities of said insurance companies, to be again absorbed in the payment of large and enormous cost bills of officers of said Louisville Chancery Court, and not appropriated in payment of losses sustained by parties who have been insured in the aforesaid insurance companies;

And whereas, The said Louisville Chancery Court asserts and maintains its jurisdiction to coerce the payment of assessments, made as aforesaid, against citizens residing in any portion or section of the State of Kentucky, and which said jurisdiction is a question of grave doubt under the constitution of the State of Kentucky;

And Whereas, The said Louisville Chancery Court, by the pleadings, interlocutory orders, reports, rules, and judgments had, taken, rendered and made in marshaling the assets of the aforesaid Insurance Companies, has made the record so voluminous that the expense of a transcript of the same would be largely in excess of any sum or sums of money involved in the proceeding had under any given rule to coerce payments of assessments made as aforesaid, and thus the right and privilege of Appeal to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky is, in effect and to all purposes, denied to citizens of this Commonwealth, whose rights of property have been passed upon by the rendition of judgment on rules issued as aforesaid, however aggrieved the citizen defendant may be thereby;

And whereas, The said Louisville Chancery Court in marshaling the assets of said insurance companies, under the acts repealing their several charters as aforesaid, is administering the affairs of corporations whose charters are repealed, by continuing policies of insurance therein, and not absolutely terminating their legal existence severally, as was contemplated by the Legislature of Kentucky in passing the aforesaid repealing acts; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives do appoint five members, and the Speaker of the Senate do appoint three members, who, when appointed, shall constitute an investigating committee, with power and authority to go to the city of Louisville and examine all the original papers on file, and the orders and judgments contained in the records of the following causes in said Louisville Chancery Court, to-wit: "The Kentucky Insurance Company against C. W. Osborn and others—No. 21,797;" "The Globe Insurance Company against S. Overton and others—No. 22,505;" and "James Stephens against The Hope Insurance Company—No. 22,531." And the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report by bill or otherwise the relief required to the present session of this Legislature.

2. That all jurisdiction of the Louisville Chancery Court in and of the aforesaid causes, or any parts thereof, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the period of ninety days from and after the passage of this resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, and the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Senate came to order at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal church.

The roll having been called, on motion of Mr. Vandingham, twenty-two Senators answered to their names.

Mr. John W. Johnson—Petition for the benefit of Robert Thompson, of McLean county. Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Talbot:—Charitable Institutions—A Senate bill (amended in the House) to amend the law in regard to the endowment of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville. The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Connor—Enrollments—Presented sundry enrolled bills as ready for the signature of the Speaker, which were severally signed.

Mr. Talbott—Select Committee—A bill to charter the Farmers' Bank of Danville. Read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Same—Joint resolution in relation to the bills lately introduced into Congress by Senators Drake and Sumner. The Senate ordered the resolution to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on next Monday.

Said resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, On the first day of the present session of Congress, two bills were introduced and read in the Senate of the United States, one by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Drake, entitled "A bill further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the courts of the United States," and reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no court created by an act of Congress, or judge thereof, shall have power in any case to adjudge or hold any act or joint resolution of Congress invalid, in whole or in part, for any supposed repugnancy between such act or joint resolution and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed want of authority in said Constitution for the same; nor shall the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States be construed to authorize that court, in any case now pending or hereafter brought before it, to affirm any order, judgment, or decree of any inferior United States court, or of any State court, which shall appear to have been based upon any such adjudging or holding; but every such order, judgment, or decree shall for that cause be reversed, vacated and annulled, nor shall any justice of said Supreme Court, in furtherance of the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction, make any order or authorize or issue any writ or process or take any proceeding based upon any such adjudging or holding by him or by the said Supreme court."

The other by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, entitled "A bill in relation to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases," and read as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That all appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in causes or proceedings commenced by the writ of *habeas corpus*, is hereby repealed and abolished.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

And whereas, said bills, if adopted by Congress, will, as we believe, at once render the Supreme Court of the United States powerless as an efficient co-ordinate department of the Government; remove from the President the only shield and defense provided by the Constitution for the protection of the executive against the encroachments of the legislative department; deprive the free citizen of the protection of the writ of habeas corpus now extended to him by law; and practically, if not absolutely, abolish the cardinal principals of the organic law, and substitute, instead, the mere will of Congress as the supreme law of the land; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, regarding the Constitution of the United States as the palladium of our rights, the Supreme Court of the United States as the conservator and established thereby, as the sheet-anchor of the Republic, and the great writ of habeas corpus as the bulwark of personal liberty, we do hereby repudiate and denounce said bills as infractions of the Constitution, encroachments on the executive and judicial departments of the Government, destructive to personal liberty, and subversive of the free institutions won by the blood and secured to us by the wisdom of our fathers; that we protest against their passage by Congress, and call upon the Legislatures and people of all our sister States to unite with us, by petition and remonstrance, in resisting the passage of said bills, and any and all others of a like iniquitous character.

2. *Resolved*, That the wisdom, strength, and chief glory and excellence of our system of government consist in its checks and balances in the proper distribution of its powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and any law, rule, regulation, or ordinance increasing the powers of one at the expense of the others would mar the beauty of the whole fabric, be a step towards consolidation, fatal to liberty, and destructive of the wise and good ends for which the Government was instituted.

3. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the bills in question, and use all honorable means to defeat the passage of the same.

4. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, transmit, or cause to be transmitted, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States in the Union, with the request that they be laid before their respective Houses and Legislatures.

Mr. Alexander—Leave—A bill to amend the exemption laws now in force. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Valandingham—Leave—A bill for the benefit of Graham Chapter No. 80 Royal Arch Masons. Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Leave—A bill to amend Chapter 11, Revised Statutes. Courts of Justice.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Leave—A bill for the benefit of L. L. Moore. Finance.

Mr. Vories—Leave—A bill to charter the Smithfield and Ballard turnpike road company. Internal Improvement.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Eminence Deposit Bank. Banks.

Mr. Whitaker—Leave—A bill to amend the law in regard to Vanceburg City Council. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to charter the Vanceburg Male and Female Academy. Education.

Mr. McAfee—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Nicholasville and Kentucky river turnpike road company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Valandingham—Leave—A bill for the benefit of notaries public. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Whitaker—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Vanceburg, Salt Lick, Tollsboro' and Maysville Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Corbett, Thurmond, Adair, Riddle, Myall, Bowen, and Kilgore, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—For the benefit of John Gulick and others. Passed—yeas, 73; nays, 0.

Same—To abolish the infliction of stripes as a punishment for offenses in this State, and to substitute other punishment therefor. Print, and made special order for 12th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Mr. T. E. Moss—County Courts—To fund and provide for paying the rail, gravel, plank and turnpike road debts of counties, cities and towns. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—For the benefit of S. C. Calhoun, sheriff of McCracken county. Passed—yeas, 73; nays, 0.

Same—To regulate the compensation for collecting the tax of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad in McCracken county. Passed.

Mr. Silvertooth—Select Committee—For the benefit of R. A. Millett, late sheriff of Fulton county. Passed—yeas 70, nays 1.

Mr. McKee—Select Committee—To incorporate the Kentucky Union Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Brewer—Select Committee—Concerning roads in the counties of Clay and Owsley.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Price offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to have a salute fired on the 8th of January, by round of cannon answering to the number of States, in commemoration of the victory obtained by our forces under Gen. Andrew Jackson, near New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815; and the like number on the 22d of February, in honor of the Father of his Country—General George Washington.

LEAVE.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. M[illegible]—To allow a portion of the money collected for school district No. [illegible] of Union county to be used by the trustees in building a school-house for said district.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hindman offered the following joint resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, The tobacco market of this State in the city of Louisville is one of the most important markets to the people of the State; and as different opinions exist concerning the regulation of that trade by law, and as the cost to the planters of the State to effect a sale of their tobacco in said market is considerable; and as various suggestions are made concerning this matter—now, therefore, that justice may be done the seller, the buyer, the warehouse man, and the officer appointed by the State,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee, consisting of three members of this house and two of the Senate, be appointed by the respective Speakers, who shall proceed, as soon as practicable, to the city of Louisville and inquire into said subject, with power to do so, by sending for persons and papers, and taking all evidence necessary to arrive at the facts, and report what, if any, legislation is necessary on the subject.

Mr. Glass offered an amendment, which was adopted—yeas 55; nays, 17—providing that the committee shall be selected from the tobacco-growing counties of the State.

Mr. Glass moved to refer the resolution, as amended, to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, with instructions to report on the 18th inst.

Mr. McKenzie offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Glass' amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Glass, viz:

Resolved, That the subject-matter of the sale and inspection of tobacco in the city of Louisville be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, who, in their discretion, may proceed to Louisville and make such investigation as they may think proper, and to this end may send for persons and papers, and report the result of their investigations to the House at its present session.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 49.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—For the benefit of the city of Louisville. Passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Harcourt was granted indefinite leave of absence.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Price offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That seven hundred copies of the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, be printed for the use of the Superintendent.

Mr. McKee offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to John A. Jacobs, superintendent of the Kentucky Asylum for Tuition of the Deaf and Dumb, for the exhibition of the pupils of said institution, on Friday evening, the [illegible] inst., at 7 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1870.

For a few days before the close of the year just past, our capitalists withdrew the greater part of their loans in order for a fresh start for the new year's business. Since the first instant paper has passed freely when properly backed. On the whole our business community bear a cheerful countenance, believing the storm to be about over, and trade standing on a firmer basis. The rates have made no changes, and are still given at 9 and 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Has been in good demand. The supply in the market is not large, but sufficient to cover the needs of the trade. The prices are very firm, the banks paying 50c to $1 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium. The demand for exchange is created mostly by the remittance of the large number of collections, while the other portion is absorbed by the merchants in the settlement of Eastern credits.

GOLD—A good call exists for gold. It comes more from the merchants to pay duties, than from parties bent on speculation. Gold tends toward a steady advance, the prices telegraphed to-day being, opening at 120¼, reaching at 11 A. M. 120½, later advance to 120¾, and closed at 4 P. M. at 120¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	119¾	120¾
Silver halves and quarters	115¼	
Silver dimes	113¼	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—United States bonds have been exceedingly dull in this market. The market is but limitedly supplied, and buyers are compelled to fill their orders elsewhere. A few coupons are being offered; the outstanding quantity is supposed to be small now. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	115¾@116¼
Five-twenties, 1862	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1864	112¾@113¾
Five-twenties, 1865	112¾@113¾
Five-twenties, new issue	111¾@112¾
Five-twenties, 1867	112 @113
Five-twenties, 1868	112 @113
Ten-forties	110¾@111¾
Cy 6's	108¾@109¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	115¾	115¾	116¼	⅜	..
" '62	113¾	113¾	114	⅜	..
" '64	112¾	113¾	113¾	⅜	..
" '65	112¾	113¾	113¾	⅜	..
New issue	111¾	112¾	112¾	⅜	..
" '67	111¾	112¾	113	⅜	..
Coupons '68	112	112¾	113	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	110¾	110¾	111¾	⅜	..
Cy 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The stock market has been very dull, but is now beginning to look up a little. Since the declaration of dividends and the payment of coupons on the bonds parties are not so hard to find with surplus funds. Many are making inquiries in regard to investments, and the brokers are kept busy in watching prices toward early negotiations. Some classes of city bonds having been moderately dealt in, prices have been generally firm.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	122 @124
National Bank, second	93 @95
National Bank, Planters'	93 @96
National Bank, City	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	87 @91
Bank of Louisville	90 @92
Merchants' Bank	112 @115
Commercial Bank	77 @79
Northern Bank	116 @120
Citizens' Bank	110 @111
People's Bank	101 @102½
Mechanics' bank	100 @101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89 @97½
Falls City Tobacco bank	102 @[illegible]
Masonic bank	102 @[illegible]
Security bank	[illegible]
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115 @[illegible]
Farmers' bank	[illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	[illegible]
German Insurance Company bank	[illegible]
Gas Company stock	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible] @72½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69 @71
City for school purposes, 6 per c	70 @72
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	72 @74
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S. 6 pr c	74 @76
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	74 @75
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73 @75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	74 @75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	74 @74
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71 @72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	73 @74
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	75 @76
" " second issue, 6 per c	73 @74
" " third issue, 6 per c	71 @72
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	68 @70
Kentucky state bonds, old, 6 per c	94 @95
" " " new 5 per c	87 @88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91 @92
" " " new 7 pr c	78 @80
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83 @84
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92 @94
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89 @90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91 @93
" " " cons'd mort., 7 pr c	85*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	@85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	92 @94*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	— @80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85
Shelbyville R. R. bonds	90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather to-day was exceedingly unfavorable for outdoor employment, and business generally was more than usually quiet—so quiet indeed that merchants, for the first time in several months, complained of the apathy. It should be remembered, however, that this is the dull season of the year—the half-way station between the fall and spring trade—when business men are disposed to take observations, find out their latitude and longitude and trim sails for the further prosecution of the voyage—possibly to cast anchor, if sound ones can be found, or seek a quiet harbor and repair if they have encountered some storms.

It is very evident that business men are disposed to be more than usually cautious and take in sail. The surroundings of commercial and financial affairs are not such as to inspire a large degree of confidence, and it is very desirable to know what Congress will do or will not do before entering upon engagements which reach far into the future.

The meeting of the Board of Trade to-day was not largely attended, though quite a number of business men were present.

The bill which has been drafted, and upon which in due time action will be taken by Congress, referring to ports of entry in the West, was read, and a copy ordered to be furnished to the Kentucky delegation in Congress.

The important matter of having a line of steamers between this city and Jacksonport, and other towns on White river, Arkansas, was referred to Messrs. T. J. Tapp, B. C. Levi and Geo. W. Wicks as a committee, with instructions to report within one week. We are glad to know the important interests involved in this proposition have been committed to gentlemen who will give it the attention it merits, and that probabilities are that the proposed line will go into operation.

A FLEET OF FLATBOATS WITH PIG IRON FROM KENTUCKY RIVER.—The Leslie Combs returned to this city on the 6th inst. with a tow of twelve flatboats, heavily laden with pig iron, which she brought from Cedar Lock, on Kentucky river, consigned to Messrs. C. O. S. Moore & Co., of this city.

This is probably the most valuable shipment ever made out of the Kentucky river. The metal is all cold-blast charcoal iron, from the celebrated Red River Works. The larger part of this consignment goes directly to fill standing orders, which, we have learned, are usually in advance of the supply, for it appears that the Red river Kentucky iron is so perfectly adapted for car wheels that it is given the preference generally after but a single trial, and is in very active demand.

We learn from Capt. Brawley, of the Combs, that he also brought two other flatboat loads of pig metal, made at the "Cottage Furnace," and consigned to Cincinnati, and that the whole fourteen flatboats were run out of the upper waters of the Kentucky and down to Cedar Lock upon the recent "rise" in that stream, without accident or casualty of any sort, under the immediate direction of one Joseph Blackwell, guided by the general management of Frank Fitch, the Superintendent of the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company.

If a few energetic men can bring such wealth out of Kentucky's mountains now, what commerce with that region may our city not anticipate when the Kentucky river is locked and dammed and steamboats ply up and down through that iron region, and into the rich coal, salt and lumber region which lies about the Three Forks immediately above it? Move on, Kentucky! Move on, Louisville!

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours as far as reported by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	15	28
Butter, pkgs	16	2
Bacon, casks		248
Bacon, lbs	21	8
Bagging, pcs	118	2
Bale Rope, coils	21	[illegible]
Cement, bbls		
Cheese, pkgs	10	139
Candles, bxs	25	30
Coffee, bags	[illegible]	599
Corn, bgs	591	[illegible]
Coal, bush		1573
Cotton, bales	2222	[illegible]
Dried fruit		14
Fruit, fresh, pkgs		
Feathers, sacks	11	
Eggs, bxs and bbls	20	
Flour, bbls	188	212
Furniture, pkgs		111
Hides, bdls	729	
Hay, bales	237	49
Hogs, head	1197	17
Horses, head	69	138
Iron, pig, tons	208	
Iron, & steel, bdls and pcs	74	168
Lard, tcs		47
Lard, kegs		
Malt, sks		
Merchandise, pkgs	637	518
Mules, head	75	747
Nails, kegs	111	55
Oats, sacks		77
Offal, sks	38	18
Potatoes, bbls		111
Pork, mess, bbls	58	40
Rags, bales		
Rice, casks		
Sugar, hhds	88	55
Sugar, bxs and bbls	114	87
Salt, bbls		
Seeds, bags	19	12
Shingles, no		
Tobacco, hhds	31	
Tobacco, boxes	6	
Whisky, bbls	279	231
Wheat, sacks	90	1
Wool, sacks		
Woodenware, pkgs	10	

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in moderate demand, and the market is well supplied. Prices rule steady, and sales are made from store at from $2 50 to 3 50, for common to fair qualities, and from $4 to 5 for prime to choice per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Is in light demand, and sales are made in lots at from $2 05 to 2 08 for good, and at $2 25 in small packages.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 31@33c per lb on arrival.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is well supplied, and sales are made at $8 50@9 per bbl.

BAGGING—The demand is limited, and small stocks are held by dealers and manufacturers. Sales of 2-lb Kentucky are made at 25½@26c on orders and 27@27½c in lots to dealers. Flax bagging is held at 27½@28c.

BALE ROPE—Is quotably unchanged, with little doing. Sales are made at 7¾@7½c in lots to dealers, and at 8@8½c on orders for coils and half-coils.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, and prices are steady. Prime to choice country butter commands 25@30c in lots on arrival, and common is dull at 17@20c. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@37c, with a fair demand, and New York tub is unchanged. We quote at 36@40c.

BAGS—A moderate inquiry for grain bags is reported and prices are unchanged. We quote grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42½@45c, and 8c higher for each half bushel. Burlaps are steady. We quote 2-bushel burlaps at 17c; 4-bushel at 20c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied, trade is dull. We quote common wild qualities at $9 to 10 00 per bbl; cultivated at $12@14 per barrel.

CHEESE—Is a fraction lower, with a good demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote Western Reserve at 18@19c, Factory at 18½@19c, English dairy at 18½@19c.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand, with sales to-day of 125 bbls at $1 75@2 00.

CORNMEAL—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote bolted, loose, at 85@90 per bush, and kiln dried at $4 75@5 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—A fair seasonable demand is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 19@21c; No. 600 at 17@19c; No. 700 at 15@17c per dozen; pound yarns at 40@42c, which includes standard and outside brands in round lots to dealers and small lots on orders.

COFFEE—The trade so far for January has been fair, though not large, and prices have had a downward tendency, under the low range of gold premium. Stocks are ample. Sales to-day include 70 bags Rio at quotations. We quote choice Rio at 23½@24c, prime 22½@23c, fair 21@22½c, common 18@19c. Java coffee is held at 31@32c, and Laguayra at 23@24c.

COAL—Dealers are actively employed in supplying the city demand and prices are steady. We quote Pittsburg at 20c per bushel; Cannel coal at [illegible] and Pomeroy at 18c.

CANDLES—Prices are steady at quotations that have ruled for some time past. We note sales of 45 boxes 12-oz star at 14½c. We quote 12-oz star at 14½@16c in round and jobbing lots, and tallow candles at 13½@14½c.

COTTON—The tendency is to a lower range of quotations. Receipts at all the points are larger, and the probabilities are that early estimates of the crop will be more than realized. We quote:

Middling	23¾
Low middling	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	21@21½

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks are large and the market rules dull; prices may be regarded as nominal. We quote apples at 7@7½c; half peaches 7½@8½c, and quarters at 5½@6½c on arrival.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are in good demand and firm. We quote at $1 10@1 25 loose and $1 25@2 00 per barrel packed. Onions are steady at $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage are quoted at $10 00@12 00 per 100. Parsnips at $2 per bbl. Beets at $2. Turnips at $1 50. Krout is held at $8 00@12 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The market is well supplied and sales are made at 17@20c per dozen on arrival, packed and recounted.

FISH—Prices are steady with a good demand and stocks are ample. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	28 00@30 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@20 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 50@10 50
Do No. 3, medium	18 50@19 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	9 25@10 00
Do No. 3, large	17 00@17 50
Do No. 3, small	15 00@16 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 25@2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	2 00@2 25
White fish, half bbl	7 50@8 00
Herring, bbls	7 00@7 75
Sardines	18 @ 24

FURS—The market is quiet and dealers are paying as follows:

Prime racoon skins	50@75
Prime mink skins	$1 50
Prime opossum	25@35
Prime gray fox	[illegible]
Prime wild cat	[illegible]
Prime pole cat	[illegible]
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@2 00
Prime musk rat	10@11
Deer pelts	25@30
Sheep, wool on	40@$1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote oranges at $9 00@10 00 per bbl, and lemons at $6 00@6 50 per box.

FLOUR—The market is steady, and we are not required to revise our quotations. Stocks, though not large, are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and include all the grades. Sales to-day include only 200 bbls No. 1 at $6 25 and small sales assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	6 00

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged. Dealers are paying $1 75 per bush for prime, on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is dull. We quote at 63@65 for good to prime, with occasional sales at 68@70c for strictly choice lots. Mixed feathers are nominal.

GINSENG—Is in light demand, and prices range from 55@60c for prime lots on arrival.

GUNNY BAGS—Are firm at 20½c for bales, and 22½@23c for resewed.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat continues light. Dealers report some sales for shipment and to local millers on private terms. Receipts are unimportant and prices on arrival are quotably unchanged, ranging from $1 to $1 20 delivered at the mills for prime grades of red and white.

There is improving activity in corn and prices are well maintained. Sales of choice white shelled, sacks included, are made at 95c; ear corn from wagon commands 70@75c; from store, shelled corn is selling at 85c in bulk.

Oats are in fair request and a shade higher. We quote at 52@53c on arrival, 55@57c from store in bulk, and 60@62c sacks included.

Rye is dull at 75c on arrival, with a light demand, and sales from store are made at 90c.

There is but little doing in barley, and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $1 20 to $1 75 for spring and fall from store.

Malt is in good demand and steady. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@2 00; Nos. 1 and 2 spring, $1 25@1 40; Canada, $1 50@1 60; rye malt, $1 20; corn malt, $1 25; oat malt, 62c.

HOMINY—Is in good request, with liberal sales at $6@6 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Are quiet at 23@25c for new, and 14@20c for old.

HIDES—The market is dull, and prices have a declining tendency. We quote green salted at 8½@9c; dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 17@19c.

HAY—Is in good local and shipping demand, with light receipts. We quote:

	On wharf.	From store.
Timothy, choice, per ton	$17@18	$19@21
Prime, per ton	16@17	19@20
Mixed, per ton	14@16	18@19
Red Top	14@16	18@19

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in light demand with sales at 6½@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are unchanged, with a good demand for the season and a large stock. We quote: S C and C C bar at 4½@5c, sheet iron 5½@8½c, nail rod 9@9½c, cast steel 22@25c. American blister 10@11c, German steel 12@15c, steel plow slabs 10c per lb, iron plow wings 6½c, steel plow wings 11c, iron plow slabs 5½c.

LEATHER—The market is steady. We quote oak sole at 40@45c; hemlock sole 29@34c; harness 44@46c; skirting 46@49c; bridles per dozen $54@72; upper per dozen $42@54.

LIME—Is in good demand and prices are firm at $1 00@1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are steady. A fair demand is reported. We quote:

Va. extra fine and fancy styles	$1 00@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70@80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63@65
Va. fine, ¾ lbs and 14's	65@70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80@90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62@65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¾ lbs and 14's	65@68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½'s	64@65
Ky. navy, lbs and ¾ lbs, best	70@72
Ky. navy, lbs and ¾ lbs, medium	[illegible]

MOLASSES—New Orleans molasses is in good demand and prices are steady at 75@80c per gal for bbls and half bbls.

NAILS—Dealers report prices unchanged, with ample stocks. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 50@4 75	6d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 50@4 75	4d at $5 25@5 50
6d at $4 75@5 00	3d at $6 00@6 25

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 40c per lb, as to quality.

ONION SETS—Are in fair demand and prices are unchanged. We quote top sets at $3 50@4 75; red sets at $8 25@9 50; and white at $11 25@11 50 per bushel.

OFFAL—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote bran at $16@17 per ton, shorts $20@21, shipstuffs $24@25, and middlings at $29@31 per ton. We note sales of 10 tons shorts at $20.

OILS—Prices are unchanged; we quote lard oil at $1 22@1 30; coal oil at [illegible]; linseed oil at $1 05@1 13; benzine, 16@[illegible]c.

PEANUTS—Are in large supply, and prices range from 6 to 7½c per lb according to quality.

PIG IRON—Is in good demand and prices are unchanged. Receipts are liberal. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	45@48
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@45
Mill iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

RICE—Stocks are ample to meet the demand and prices are unchanged. Carolina is quoted at 8½@9½c, and Louisiana at 8@9½c.

SALT—Prices are steady and dealers are well supplied. We quote large bbls at $2 35@2 38; small do $2 00@2 05; large dairy $3 75@4 00; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table salt at $1 50@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in fair demand with light receipts. We quote the range for oats, rye and wheat straw on the wharf and from store at from $11 to $12 per ton.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c; No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap 6½@7c, with a sale of 70 boxes at quotations.

STARCH—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote pure starch at 6½@7½c; corn starch at 11@12½c.

SEEDS—Trade is quiet and prices are undergoing but slight quotable change:

Hempseed	$2 00
Clover	8 50@9 00
Timothy	4 25@4 50
Blue grass clean	[illegible]
" " extra	[illegible]
Orchard	[illegible]
Red Top	1 25@1 50

SIRUPS—The market is well supplied and prices rule steady at [illegible] for the various qualities.

SORGHUM—Very little is doing in this market, and prices are quoted at 45@50c per gal.

SUGAR—Stocks of New Orleans sugars are fair, and prices are well maintained:

Choice	14¼@14¾
Prime	13¾@14¼
Fully fair	13¼@13½
Fair	12½@13¼
Common	12 @12½

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good jobbing demand, with ample stocks, and prices are steady:

Hard standard	16 @17
A's	15¾@15¾
B's	15½@15¾
Extra C	15 @15¼
Circle C	14¾@15
Yellow	13 @14¼

ISLAND SUGARS—We note a good demand for Demarara, of which there are fair stocks. We quote Demerara at 14½@15¼c; Porto Rico at 12½@15c; Cuba at 12½@13c; Cuba at 12@13c. We note sales of 3 hhds Demerara at 14@14¼c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Dealers are paying 9@10c for tallow and 9@15c for grease, on arrival, according to quality. We quote at 9@10c for tallow and 9@15c for grease.

TINNERS' STOCK—A fair demand is reported and prices are steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 45
I. X., 10x14	16 75
I. C., 14x20	14 75
I. X., 14x20	17 75
Block tin	47c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—The market is well supplied with the various qualities and prices are unchanged; 20@25c for cider, $8@8 50 for pure apple, and $12@12 50 for wine vinegar.

WOOL—Receipts are light and the market is quiet. We quote unwashed at 32@33c and tub-washed at 47@50c per lb.

WHITE LEAD—Prices are unchanged. We quote pure at 13½@14c; other grades range from 9@12c per pound.

WHISKY—Raw is very firm, with light stocks. We quote at 95c per gallon tax paid. We note sales of 100 bbls Woodcock on p. t.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is exhibiting no features demanding special comment. Receipts of the new crop continue light. A fair demand for the various grades offered is reported, and prices are fully maintained.

The sales at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 55 hhds, with rejection of bids on 3 hhds.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 1 hhd Owen county frosted lugs at $4 70; 2 hhds old leaf at $11, $9 80; 3 hhds lugs, Trimble county, at $5 75, $6 70, $6 00; 1 hhd lugs, Trimble county, at $6 60; 3 hhds Oldham county at $[illegible], $6 [illegible], $6 70; 1 hhd new leaf, Oldham county, at $11 25; 1 hhd lugs, Oldham county, at $7 50; 1 hhd old leaf at $10 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds, all new tobacco, consisting of frozen lugs, leaf, sound lugs and common leaf, from Owen, Trimble, Gallatin and Henry counties, $9 20, 4 80, 6 90, 7 60, 5 20, 8 20, 8 90, 7, 9 40, 9 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 15 hhds, from Owen, Carroll and Trimble counties, lugs and low leaf, $4 00 to $8 20.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 20 hhds, frozen lugs and leaf, $6 70, 2 20, 7, 11 50, 11 50, 7 70, 7 70, 8, [illegible], 8 70, 10 00, 8 20, 9 40, 8 20, 6 25, 8 25, 5 60, 7 50, 6 10, 7 50.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was more generally unsettled and the tendency is still to lower quotations.

MESS PORK—Prices are declining. We note sales of 50 bbls at $[illegible]. We quote rump pork at $26@28; jole at $23 50 per bbl, and sales at $11 50 per bbl. We note sales of 12 bbls of rump pork at quotations.

BACON—Is in moderate demand. We note sales of 25 casks clear sides at 17c; 10 do clear rib sides at 16¾c; 6 do shoulders, at 13¾@14c. Hams are steady at 20@21c for sugar cured.

BULK MEATS—Are in fair request, with sales of 15 casks clear sides at 15¼@15½c; 60 casks clear rib sides at 15@15¼c; 35 casks shoulders at 12.

LARD—Is declining. We note sales of 10 tierces prime leaf at 17¾@17½c. Prime keg lard is held at 18¾@19c.

O. L. SMITH. E. T. STURGEON. B. B. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay,
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. [illegible]

Wines and Liquors
AT WHOLESALE.

Krug Champagne Wine;
Sherry, Madeira, and Port,
French Cognac Brandy;
Pure Apple and Peach Brandy;
Pure Bourbon Glen Lea Kentucky Whiskies;
Walker's Tonic Bitters;
Jamaica Rum;
Pure old Irish Whisky;
Walker's Cocktail Bitters.

The Champagne just received.
The Wines and Liquors are pure, old, and fine.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
25 Main st., bet. First and Second,
de21 Louisville, Ky.

Beargrass Pork-House,
J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.
DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,
Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY
ce23 12m

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness, &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Bundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONICSIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.
Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
[illegible] eod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principle of good Sarsaparilla, and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. [illegible] eod&weowly

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.		Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.
	1:00 9:30	Eastern Mail......	7:00	4:00
8:45		Eastern Mail.......		1:00
	8:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:30	
9:00	9:30	Short Line......	7:40	1:00
	1:00 12:30	St Louis Mail..	7:45	6:30
	1:00 12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10	4:00
	2:30 1:00	Memphis, Eliz., Clarksville & N. O. Mail	9:20	10.30
	11:30 12:00	Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l		2:00 1:30
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich Branch Mail		2:25
	2:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:45 12:00	Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't	6:30	
	8:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 12:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail....		4:00 2:00
	1:45 12:00	Shelbyville Mail........	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage.		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington "		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is expected to arrive at Indianapolis this week.

Broadway, New York, is caving in. Too much underground railway.

Gen. N. P. Banks and A. E. Burnside arrived from Liverpool yesterday by the Java.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is on a visit at his former residence, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Tennessee State Convention assembles in Nashville on Monday next. Many members have already arrived.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, who has been spending the holidays at his home, in Jacksonville, leaves to-day for Washington.

In Cincinnati, Miss Frederika Duesterbeth has brought a breach of promise suit against Wm. Wehmeier, praying $20,000 damages.

W. L. Pierce, the Cincinnati postoffice clerk, who was tried on the charge of opening registered letters, was yesterday acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats.

A woman sixty years of age has traveled on foot from Montreal to Troy, New York, and is now a charity lodger in one of the stationhouses of the latter city.

The cable message which announced the death of Sir Stafford Northcote was inaccurate. Sir Stafford writes to say that he is still alive, and better authority for the news could hardly be desired.

A private letter from Madrid says that Prim and Serrano are both inclined to favor the sale of Cuba to the United States. Both are fearful of the effect on the Spanish people, who are bitterly opposed to it.

The destruction by fire of the extensive drug-store of Wm. Doench & Co., of St. Louis, on Wednesday, was caused by the bursting of a jar of ether. The loss on stock amounts to $90,000, upon which there was an insurance of $82,530.

A collision between the friends of the opposing candidates in the Parliamentary election for Langford occurred the other day. The military dispersed the crowd, and but little damage was done. A serious riot at one time seemed imminent.

W. H. Failer, brakesman on a freight train of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, fell from the train at the depot in Nashville yesterday morning, and had his head crushed by a wheel passing over it. He was from Ohio, and was instantly killed.

Dr. C. S. Manchester and wife were arrested in St. Louis yesterday morning for the alleged kidnapping of a little girl belonging to Newell Abbey, Burnham, West Massachusetts. Dr. Manchester is the man who attempted to work a miracle on the dead body of Mr. Heitkamp, a few days ago.

Ex-Governor Low, Minister to China, will leave for Shanghai, via the Pacific railroad, on Saturday. He has received full instructions to carry out faithfully the provisions of the Burlingame treaty, and especially to be prompt and firm on the question of protecting American citizens and property in the Celestial Empire.

A vessel arrived in Charleston harbor on Wednesday, reported by the Spanish Minister to be the Cuban privateer Annie, filled with men, among them a portion of the crew of the Hornet. It is stated that a United States revenue cutter has been sent down from Charleston, with a United States Marshal on board, to overhaul her.

The bodies of Leonard Crocker and Henry Webb, who perished in the storm on Sunday night last, at Buffalo, N. Y., were found yesterday afternoon in Crocker's own field. They were covered with ice, sand and driftwood, and had evidently been washed there by the tide which broke over the turnpike road near the lake shore.

On Wednesday night the store of Harding & Brother, dry goods dealers, at Rockville, Parke county, Ind., was entered, the safe broken open and robbed of eighteen thousand dollars in currency. Some disagreement existed between the firm and the officers of the bank at Rockville and they had withheld their deposits, which accounts for the large sum of money on hand. The burglars left their tools and a dark lantern, with some other professional appurtenances.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

Mary Condell, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $3 and held in $100 for two months.

Georgiana Hunt and Mollie Powell, disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Owens, stealing a buckhorn and hammer from Charles Schriebel; sent to the grand jury.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5, 1870.

ORDERS.

Allgaier, &c., vs. Scott, guardian, &c., Scott; 10 per cent. damages awarded.
Jones vs. McDowell, Young & Co., Edmonson; copy judgment and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed.
Miller vs. Roach, Breckinridge; copy judgment and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed with damages.
McElroy, &c., vs. Palmer, &c., Washington; cross-appeal granted appellees.
Pauer vs. Simon, Jefferson; appearance of appellee entered.
Commonwealth vs. Smith, Louisville city;
McCalister's executor vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson;
White, &c., vs. Todd, &c., Shelby;
Rhodus, &c., vs. Ogg, &c., Madison;
King vs. Boles et al., Russell;
Ledford, &c., vs. Smith, Nicholas;
Spalding vs. Alexander, Meade;
Williams vs. Williams, Hopkins; petitions for rehearing filed.
Metcalfe vs. Stubbs, Campbell; agreement filed, and time extended until the 11th January, 1870, in which to file petitions for rehearing.
McCall vs. Hitchcock Lewis; motion to dismiss appeal.
Buttes vs. Pearce, Fleming;
Hammons vs. McCord, Fleming;
Maxey, sr., vs. Shrout; Fleming;
McCord vs. Miner, &c., Fleming;
Stewart vs. Ockerman and wife, Fleming;
Fleming vs. Wilson, &c., Fleming; submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Higginbotham vs. Davis, &c., Garrard; affirmed.
Fisher vs. Fisher, Bourbon; reversed.
Akin vs. Reed, &c., Boyle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stephens, trustee, vs. Bishop, assignee, Ballard;
Hackett & Callaghan vs. Metcalfe, &c., Fayette;
Wilshire, Huston & Co. vs. Metcalfe, Fayette;
Security Insurance Company vs. Hauphoff, Jefferson;
Goble vs. Davis, Waller & Co., Lawrence; petitions for rehearing filed.
Bare vs. Commonwealth, Daviess; motion to dismiss appeal.
J. D. White, Esq., was qualified as an attorney at law of this court.
Hallett's executrix vs. Herancourt; response to rule filed and motion to discharge.
Sanders vs. Sanders, Gallatin; rule against appellant to prepare cause for hearing by calling cause at next term.
Hughes vs. Edwards, Gallatin; dismissed, settled.
Maddox vs. Gossam, Trimble; cross appeal granted appellee.
Morris vs. Scholisville Branch Winchester and Red river turnpike company, Clarke;
Herndon, &c. vs. Lancaster, &c., Franklin;
Lancaster's adm'r. vs. Dixon and wife, Franklin;
Lemon vs. Theobald, administrator, &c., Grant;
Coleman's executor vs. Tulley's administrator, Grant;
Jamison, &c., vs. Pettit, Grant;
Morton vs. Berkley, Grant;
Bell vs. Hendrick, &c., Fleming;
Fearis vs. Blount, Lewis;
Cottingham vs. Hord, Lewis;
Ohio River Petroleum Company vs. Young, Lewis; submitted on briefs.
McCall vs. Hitchcock, Lewis; affidavits filed, and motion to dismiss continued, and also cause continued.
Chamber's administrator vs. Drinkard, &c., Grant; continued until next term of this court.
Landram, &c., vs. Chambers, &c., Gallatin; argued by John L. Scott, Esq., for appellants, and submitted.
North vs. Robinson, Gallatin; argued by John L. Scott, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

THE ORPHANS.

Regular Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Yesterday—Election of Officers—Reports, &c.

The Trustees and friends of the society under whose auspices the German Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city is conducted held their regular annual meeting at the Rev. Mr. Daubert's church, corner of Green and Preston streets, yesterday. The different annual reports, which were presented, showed the institution to be in a flourishing condition, the assets amounting to some $40,600 and the cash in hand nearly $4,000. There are thirty-three children now in the asylum, seventeen girls and sixteen boys.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Christian Muehlenslager.
Vice President—Julius Hinzen.
Secretary—John M. Egelhoff, Jr.
Treasurer—Wm. Goepper.
Directors (elected for two years)—Franz Shoenlaub, Henry Johannboecke, Louis Eckstenkemper, Philip Jacobs, Peter Klippel, F. Prante, D. Hallenberg, Ernst Heinecke, Victor Knoedler and Dietrich Bodemann.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Louis Daubert and closed in the same manner by Rev. Mr. Waldmann.

During the day the Ladies' Society, a branch of the above organization, held a meeting at the Asylum and elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Cawein.
Vice President—Mrs. Eisenmann.
Secretary—Mrs. Seng.
Treasurer—Mrs. Julius Dorn.

A beautiful flag, with neat and appropriate inscriptions, was presented to the Ladies' Society by Mr. Alford. The day was one of unusual importance among the Germans generally, for they all seemed to be interested in this laudable enterprise. The asylum is excellently conducted and is an honor to the Germans of the city who have contributed so liberally to its support. Yesterday will be long remembered by them.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

A New Ordinace Regulating the Election of City Engineer.

A Threatened Rehash of the Whole Connection Question.

Election of Directors of the Gas Company, Physician of the Western District, and Superintendent of the Alms House.

The Councilmen Liable for a $25,000 Outlay.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LOWER BOARD.

There was a good attendance, with President Duerson in the chair.

THE BOUNDARY ACT.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that the act for the benefit of the city, taxing property exempted by the boundary act, had passed the lower house of the Legislature.

ADOPTED.

Also a communication from the same source, informing the Council of the adoption of the ordinance subscribing $150,000 to the improvement of the Kentucky river.

$25,000.

The Mayor submitted an opinion of the City Attorney, stating that the note of the city to the Shelbyville Turnpike Company was not legal and the city not liable therefor. The note was for $25,000, and was given in payment for the part of the turnpike lying within the city limits. The following is a copy of Judge Bullitt's opinion.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1870.

Jos. H. Bunce, Mayor of the City of Louisville:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I state my opinion concerning the validity, as against the city, of the notes for $25,000, bearing date April 3, 1869, and payable nine months after date to the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Company, which were executed by ex-Mayor Tompkins, in the name of the city, and in pursuance of a resolution of the General Council, and in consideration of a conveyance to the city, by the said company, of its roads and bridges within the city limits.

When the city charter of 1851 was adopted, the city owed a debt, which, by annual expenditures in excess of its revenues, during a series of years, had gradually accumulated to the sum of several hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of which no provision had been made.

Consequently, the credit of the city was in bad repute. Claims against it were hawked about the streets, from one year's end to another, at heavy discounts. Its creditors, who needed money, were at the mercy of usurers.

In order to remedy those evils and prevent their recurrence, and with the hope of establishing and maintaining the credit of the city upon a solid foundation, the Charter Convention of 1850 proposed, the people of Louisville ratified, and the Legislature of Kentucky enacted, these provisions: 1. That, for the payment of the liabilities of the city then existing, the proceeds of licenses, wharves, market-houses, and notes and bonds then held by the city, should be set apart as a sinking fund, and be applied to no other purpose until those liabilities should be fully paid as provided for. [Art. 6, sec. 8.] 2. That the General Council should not "make nor authorize any contract (except by ordinance approved by the people and levying a tax for payment of interest and principal) for the payment of money at a day beyond the current fiscal year * * *; nor contract, or authorize to be contracted, any debt or liability, on the part of said city, beyond the amount of the revenues thereof for the current fiscal year, applicable to the payment of said debt or liability, nor without providing for the payment thereof out of such revenues; * * * and every act, contract or liability done, made or incurred contrary hereto, shall be void as against the city; its property and its revenues, but binding on the Mayor, if he shall sanction the same by his signature, and the members of the General Council, jointly and severally, who, being present, failed to record his or their votes against the same on the journals." [Art. 6, sec. 10.]

The notes in question were executed in April, 1869, and are payable in January, 1870. Our fiscal year ends on the 31st of December.

No provision was made for the payment of them out of the revenues of the year 1869, nor otherwise.

Nor could the Council have provided for the payment of them out of the revenues of last year, without violating that provision of the charter above cited, which forbids the Council from contracting any debt on the part of the city beyond the amount of its revenues for the current fiscal year, applicable to the payment of such debt. The Board of Common Councilmen, at its last session, adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to authorize the city to issue its bonds for $400,000, to supply the deficit of last year's revenue. That deficit resulted chiefly from liabilities which existed before the notes in question were authorized to be issued.

In my opinion those notes are void as against the city; first, because they were for the payment of money at a day beyond the current fiscal year; secondly, because no provision was made for the payment of them.

Very respectfully,
J. F. BULLITT,
City Attorney.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Long, Walling and Duerson participated, when Mr. Duerson offered a resolution directing the Mayor to pay the note. Another discussion was indulged in by the members generally, when a call for the previous question brought the Council to a vote on a motion of reference of the question back to the City Attorney, which was carried.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

A committee from the upper board appeared, and submitted an ordinance which had been passed by the Aldermen regulating the Engineer's department. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopted. It reads as follows:

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to establish an engineers' department," approved October 20th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville,* That the ordinance approved October 20th, 1866, entitled "An ordinance to establish an engineers' department," be, and is hereby, so amended that the office of City Engineer shall hereafter be filled by election in the month of January, 1870, and in every second year thereafter, and said officer shall hold his office for two years from and after his qualification and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. That said ordinance is also so amended that said Engineer shall nominate his assistants in the month of January, 1870, and in every second year thereafter.

WON'T RECONSIDER.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the opinion of the City Attorney in regard to the note of the Shelbyville Turnpike Company was referred was laid on the table.

A JOINT SESSION.

A resolution was adopted raising a joint session at 10½ o'clock to elect four directors of the Gas Company, a Superintendent of the Alms-House and Physician of the Western District.

SEWERS AND THE CANAL COMPANY.

An opinion of the City Attorney was read, stating that he did not think the city could make sewer inlets into the canal without permission of the Canal Company. It was ordered to be filed.

CAR FARE.

A petition from the employes of the Engineer's Department, asking the allowance to them of their car fare for the past year, was granted. The amount was $174.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The following claims were allowed:

Frank Crofoot	$ 275 00
St. Xavier's Institute	2,322 80
J. M. Carson	1,000 00
Bannon, Campbell & Co	350 12
H. Marcus	300 00
W. R. Hawkins	51 50
Ferrill & Sadler	361 39

ELECTIONS.

The members of the upper board came down, and a joint session was held in accordance with a previous resolution.

Lewis Rogers, Isaac Everett, W. B. Hamilton, and Isaac Wolf were elected directors of the Gas Company without opposition.

Dr. W. Walling was elected Physician of the Western District unanimously.

Scott Newman was elected Superintendent of the Alms-house without opposition.

THE CONNECTION QUESTION.

Mr. Long introduced an ordinance defining a route of connection between the two railroads. It is virtually the same as the one recently adopted by both boards. This one has a title, and is destitute of the preamble which accompanied the other, which has been published, and is familiar to the public.

Judge Burnett offered a substitute, which reads as follows:

An ordinance granting the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad and the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

That the city of Louisville does hereby grant to the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies the right of way through the city, from a point on the latter road at the head of Jefferson street southward along and near to Beargrass creek, through Germantown and the lands of Logan and Merriwether's heirs, Hahn and Silly, &c., to the Nashville railroad, at a point south of the House of Refuge, and thence along the present line of the first named road in to their depot on Broadway, to be operated by steam power.

Provided, however, That before said right of way shall be fully consummated, the said railroad companies shall enter into a contract in writing, to be prepared by the City Attorney and approved by the General Council, to observe and carry out the following conditions and stipulations, to-wit:

First—That the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall change its gauge to a width of four feet eight and a half inches on or before the first day of October next.

Second—That no freight or passenger cars shall be permitted to pass from the line of one road over the line of the other beyond the said points of connection or the limits of the city.

Third—That the general point of exchanging freight and passenger shall be in the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, on Broadway.

Fourth—That the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall deliver and receive carloads of freight destined for or starting from the city at the depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, at the head of Jefferson street, or on any switch on any connecting line that may be authorized by the General Council.

Fifth—That the penalty provided in said contract for failure to observe any of these conditions shall be a forfeiture of the right of way herein granted.

Sixth—That all roads crossing the bridge shall be permitted to run into the Louisville and Nashville depot, on Broadway, by locomotive or dummies, and all railroad companies running through the city shall give bond to keep the streets they use in good repair.

The whole matter was made the special order for 9 o'clock at the next meeting.

A PETITION.

A petition from P. & M. Pfeifer asking the payment of $3,641 65 for work done on the cut-off bridge was pending at the time of adjournment.

The Council adjourned to meet again next Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Story and Mitchell.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

A message was received from the Mayor, returning the following ordinances, with his objections thereto:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Bank streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eleventh cross street and Portland avenue.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets.

The message, with the ordinances, were referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Dulaney submitted a petition from Wm. E. Glover in regard to the rate of license assessed against his skating rink, which was referred to a special joint committee composed of Messrs. Dulaney and Krack of this Board.

Mr. Fox submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to use his influence at Washington to have Louisville made a port of entry, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Engineer's Department $174 on account of car fare.
Wolf & Durringer $9 00 for repairing clocks.
John Cain $136 65, clerk's fees.
W. E. George $104 45 for painting.
P. Bannon $700 20 for sewer pipe.
Wm. Bailey $10 00 for services as Sergeant-at-Arms.
C. W. Tiller $10 00 for services as Sergeant-at-Arms.
Wm. Low $125 for repair of streets.
J. W. Story $1,000 for work on engine-house.
Assistant street hands, Western District, $1,840 25, pay for December, 1869.
J. M. Summers $277 50 for repair of pumps.
Ferrell & Sadler $1,355 82 for work on bridge.
Snead & Co. $50 for catch basins.
Mike Bush $129 26 for making crossings.
Bradshaw, Vogdes, & Co. $500 for work on hospital.
James & Matthews $31 75 for work on hospital.
P. Bannon $250 for work on hospital.
A. Marcus $200 for work on jail.
Fire Department $5,765 76, expenses for December, 1869.
Hospital $2,906 05, expenses for December, 1869.
Workhouse $1,838 39, expenses for December, 1869.
F. Crofoot $275 for stone.
J. M. Carson $1,000 for work on hospital.
Bannon, Campbell, & Co. $350 12 for work on hospital.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

L. D. Pearson and others $329 funeral expenses.
Anzeiger office $491 85 for printing.
Courier-Journal $491 85 for printing.

Mr. Krack, from a special committee, reported a petition from Maj. W. R. Kinney and others, of the School Board, asking that the Council pray the General Assembly to authorize the issue of $100,000 in bonds to pay the old liabilities of the Board of School Trustees, which was recommitted, and the Committee on Education was added to the committee.

Mr. Dulaney introduced an ordinance to improve a part of the sidewalk on the east side of Seventh street, between Broadway and York, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for placing the names of streets upon the street-lamps, which was rejected by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Sheridan submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Krack, Gilpin, Fox, Crowe, Gies and Sheridan, 6.

NAYS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Barret, Dulaney and Byrne, 4.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the north side of Market street, from Wenzel to Johnston, Wm. Modenbach, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of Eighth street, from Kentucky to Zane street; Giles & Moynahan, contractors.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of sidewalk paving on the west side of Eighth street, from Gad. Chapin's north line to the first alley north of Market street, E. H. Whitesides contractor, which was adopted, subsequently reconsidered, and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of the improvement of Eighth street, from the south side of Zane street to the south side of Oldham street, Giles & Moynahan contractors, which was adopted, subsequently reconsidered, and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Dulaney introduced an ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to establish an engineers department, approved October 20, 1866," which was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Barret submitted a contract executed with P. Hellon to place the necessary drain-pipes at the hospital, which was approved.

Mr. Dulaney submitted a resolution annulling a contract executed with John Dunlap to construct various street crossings, which was adopted.

Mr. Fox submitted a motion to raise a committee to investigate certain charges against the contractors for the removal of garbage, &c., from the streets, which was adopted, and Messrs. Fox and Krack were appointed said committee.

A resolution was adopted raising a joint session, at 10½ o'clock this evening, for the election of four Directors in the Gas Company, Keeper of the Alms-house, and a Physician to the Western District.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two boards met in joint session, when W. B. Hamilton, Isaac Everett, Isaac Wolf and Lewis Rogers were elected Directors of the Gas Company; Dr. W. Walling, Physician, W. D., and Scott Newman, Keeper of Alms-house, when the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

An ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of Wenzel street, from Broadway to the north line of Hutchings' lot, if extended, which was read, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Dulaney submitted the report of the City Auditor for December, 1869, which was ordered to be filed.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 12, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE MAYOR HAS gone to Frankfort.

THE CHANCERY COURT will be in session as usual this morning.

THERE WERE 286 letters in the postoffice uncalled for yesterday.

SMALL DROVES of horses pass through the city occasionally going Southward.

THREE HUNDRED AND one arrivals registered at the four principal hotels yesterday.

COUNT DE LE NORMANDI, of Paris, (with his servant) is a guest at the U. S. Hotel.

THE HORSES ARE still hauling freight cars out Fifth street. They are for the L. & N. R. R.

THE ORDINANCE DOCKET of the City Court was not called yesterday, having been continued for one week.

THE WEATHER TURNED freezing cold yesterday afternoon, and the prospects for a good ice crop are flattering.

MR. HARRY EVERETT, the well-known comedian, had a rousing benefit at Troy, New York, Theater last night.

THERE WILL BE a public installation of the officers of the different Masonic lodges at Masonic Temple next Thursday evening.

THE FIRE ENGINE Sim Watkins went over to the corner of Fourth and Market yesterday and pumped out a street cistern which was too full of water.

COL. C. D. PENNEBAKER, State Agent at Washington, is at present on a visit to our city. We are glad to know his health has greatly improved.

DR. W. WALLING was re-elected Physician of the Western district by a unanimous vote of the Council last evening. It was a compliment worthily bestowed.

A $25,000 AFFAIR, the particulars of which are given in the Council proceedings this morning, is likely to cost the city fathers something out of their individual pockets.

FRANK PATTERSON, a negro, was locked up in jail yesterday for obtaining groceries under false pretenses from John Doyle, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Fifth and Green.

BY THE PROVISIONS of an ordinance adopted by the General Council last evening, the election of City Engineer takes place in January, instead of March, as heretofore. Next meeting will probably tell the story.

REV. FATHER ROONEY, O. P., will lecture at the Dominican Church, on Seventh street, beyond Oak, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of that parish. His subject will be "The Ecumenical Council." No charge for admission.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON, the hero of the horse opera which we had here recently, fell from his steed at the National Theater, Cincinnati, Wednesday night, and was tossed to the footlights. He was unhurt, however, and went on with the performance.

IN THE JOINT session of the two Boards of the General Council last evening, Scott Newman Esq., was re-elected Superintendent of the Alms House. Mr. Newman has had charge of this institution for the past nine years, and has made a most excellent and efficient officer.

THE LITTLE BOY Matthews, who was delivered over to the care of the public by his father, in the City Court Wednesday, was yesterday ordered to be returned to his mother on her application. She is a hard working woman and was very much grieved at the action of her husband.

THE SEWER ACROSS Broadway, at Ninth street, is being repaired. It has required the digging of a ditch so wide and deep that the street car horses can't get over. They are taken out and led around, while the car full of passengers is pushed over the high bridge by the workmen.

SOME WEEKS AGO a silver watch was stolen from Mr. E. A. Graham, of Bowling Green. Yesterday the watch was found in the possession of a prostitute named Anna Johnson, who was arrested by Officer Dearing and lodged in the First-street station-house, upon the charge of having stolen the watch.

A MAN NAMED John Murphy was yesterday found by Officers Cralle and Enlow, parading the streets in a disorderly manner, and averring that he was to be hung in the course of an hour or so. He was taken to the station-house, and upon being asked if he had anything in his pockets, replied "no, there's no use; as I'm going to be hung I emptied 'em, so as to be ready, you know." The poor fellow was undoubtedly crazy.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE DEMOCRAT thus speaks of the missing manager who has figured around the falls (but not in them) recently: "J. S. Fleming, alias J. Fleming Summers, his real name, who caused large posters to be put up in this city last week, and who subsequently tried to create the impression that he had committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio river, sloped with a large amount of borrowed money, leaving sundry bills unpaid. Pass him round."

SAD AFFAIR.

Henry Barret Boyle Killed by a Railroad Accident.

Wednesday afternoon a telegram was received in this city which stated that Henry Barret Boyle, a son of General J. T. Boyle, of this city, had been fatally injured in an accident near Milton, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and requesting friends to come to his aid. General Boyle was absent in Henderson on business, and his eldest son, Mr. John Boyle, left for Milton Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. Yesterday morning another telegram was received, stating that young Boyle had died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. He was a student at Princeton, N. J., and had been spending the holidays with a friend in Maryland, and was returning to Princeton when the fatal accident occurred. The telegrams were brief, and nothing further is known of the affair. Young Boyle was just eighteen years of age, and was a young man of rare promise. Noble, generous, and chivalric, he was beloved by all who knew him. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

The following Associated Press telegram, received last night, gives additional particulars of the sad affair:

MILTON, PA., Jan. 6.—William J. Marrian and Henry B. Boyle, while driving across the track of the Pennsylvania and Erie railroad, near this place, were run over by the cars and both killed. Boyle was a son of General Boyle, of Kentucky. Both were members of the Princeton College, of New Jersey.

PORT OF ENTRY.

Important Meeting of the Board of Trade Yesterday.

A Triple Alliance Between Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE WHITE RIVER TRADE.

There was a meeting of the Board of Trade at its rooms yesterday at 1 o'clock. President J. J. Porter called the members to order, and explained the object of the meeting to be the adoption of measures necessary to impress upon Congress the importance of making Louisville a port of entry. He called the attention of the meeting to the action of the National Board of Trade in regard to this matter, and cited the conduct of the St. Louis delegates who had been previously pledged to Chicago in opposition to Louisville. They offered a resolution making three ports of entry for the Mississippi valley—St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago. This the Louisville delegates opposed, and were seconded by the almost unanimous vote of the smaller cities. The object of the present meeting, he said, was more particularly to enlist the aid of Cincinnati and St. Louis in favor of Louisville. He then read a bill, intended to be presented to Congress, which, upon motion, was indorsed, and the Secretary instructed to send a copy of the same to the Congressional delegation from Kentucky, and also to furnish each member of Congress from Ohio with a copy, and request them to use their influence in having it adopted. It reads as follows:

A bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any foreign merchandise arriving at any port of entry shall appear to be destined for any other port of entry, or for any port of delivery hereinafter named, the owner, agent or consignee thereof, may make entry thereof for warehouse and immediate transportation, and, on the execution of a bond, as hereinafter provided, the same shall be delivered for immediate transportation to the port of destination, no examination, appraisement, or liquidation of duties, shall be had at the port of arrival, and the same examination and appraisement thereof shall be had at said port of destination, as would have been required if said merchandise had been entered for consumption or warehouse at the port of arrival; and all laws and parts of laws governing the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise, and the liquidation of duties thereon at ports of entry, and the regulations from time to time made thereunder, shall apply to the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise and the liquidation of duties thereon at the port of destination, as herein provided, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; *Provided,* that on the arrival at any port of entry of any foreign merchandise, destined for any other port of entry, or any port of delivery hereinafter named, the owner, agent or consignee thereof may elect whether the same shall be there examined, appraised and entered for consumption or warehouse and transportation in bond as now provided by law, or whether the same shall be bonded for warehouse and immediate transportation, and examined and appraised at the port of final destination, as herein provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the bond required by the foregoing section shall be in an amount equal to the invoice value of the merchandise and the duties thereon, according to the best estimate of said duties which can be made prior to the examination and appraisement of said merchandise, and in such form, and with such number of sureties (not less than two), as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said bond may be executed at the port of final destination and thence transmitted to the collector of the port of first arrival as provided by the act of March 2, 1831, or at the port of first arrival, as the owner, agent, or consignee of said merchandise may elect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe forms of entries, oaths, bonds, and all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to give full effect to this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the privileges of this act shall extend to all ports of entry now established, or hereafter to be established, and to the ports of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and Louisville, in the State of Kentucky.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That at each of the ports of delivery named in section 4, of this act, and at the ports of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and at such other ports of entry as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time consider necessary, there shall be appointed an appraiser of imported merchandise, and such assistant appraisers, inspectors, weighers, guagers and measurers, as may be necessary to execute the provisions of this act, and the salaries or compensation of said appraisers, assistant appraisers, inspectors, weighers, guagers and measurers, respectively, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at an amount not in each case exceeding the amount paid to similar officers or employes, at the enumerated ports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any person maliciously opening, breaking, or entering, by any means whatever, any car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse, or package containing any such merchandise delivered for transportation as aforesaid, removing, injuring, breaking, or defacing any lock or seal placed upon such car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse, or package; or aiding, abetting, or encouraging any other person or persons, so to remove, break, injure, or deface such locks or seals; or to open, break, or enter such car, vessel, or vehicle, with intent to remove or cause to be removed unlawfully, any merchandise therein, or in any manner to injure or defraud the United States; and any person receiving any merchandise unlawfully removed from the such car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse or package, knowing it to have been unlawfully removed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony, and in addition to any penalties heretofore prescribed, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months; and any person who shall knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, in any matter arising under, or prescribed in this act, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority conferred upon him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer the penalties therefor, now provided by law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect on the —— day of ——, A. D., 1870.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee herewith report to the committee the bill prepared at their request. After mature deliberation, they recommend this, as the least that can be done to meet the increasing imports and the necessities of the West. If it becomes the law, it will give to the West only such facilities as the East enjoys. So far as the sub-committee are familiar with their provisions, no bill yet presented to Congress corrects existing evils, or makes substantial improvements on present laws.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,
CHARLES BELCHER,
S. M. BRECKINRIDGE,
Sub-Committee.

Another question, that of securing the whole or a part of the rich White river trade, then came up, when B. C. Levi, Esq., read a private letter from a steamboat firm in Memphis, offering to start a line of steamers between Louisville and points along White river if they could receive from the merchants here sufficient means to guarantee them from loss until a paying trade was established. They ask $2,500 per quarter, and would run one boat direct from Louisville and the other from Memphis, giving Louisville freight at that place the preference. A large number of merchants are eagerly in favor of this scheme, and it may be considered on foot already, for if the Board of Trade does not, as a body, accept the proposition, these merchants will furnish the necessary means out of their own pockets. It will no doubt be a paying investment. The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. T. J. Tapp, B. C. Levi and Geo. W. Wicks, with instructions to report within one week. We understand the committee will hold a meeting to-day.

Upon motion, the Board then adjourned.

The Connection Again.

We don't like Judge Burnett's "compromise." We confess that we do not see in what manner it compromises anything which is or has been in dispute. It seems to us that it gives the railroads all they have asked and leaves the city to stick its finger in its eye. It does this too without so much as surveying or assessing the river route. This we cannot consent to. The survey and the assessment or nothing. If our own representatives say impracticable, very well; but until we hear from them we will not listen to the representatives of the railroads. They may go to the Legislature or they may go to Cincinnati. But until we have a survey and an assessment they need not come to us. We do not mean to be intemperate or unbusinesslike. We have made a perfectly fair proposition to the Cincinnati Short-line. We made it weeks and weeks ago. Enough time has been fooled away in quibbling over it to have carried it out three times over. We still adhere to it. A survey or nothing: an assessment or nothing; information obtained from our own agents and from our own engineers or nothing. It is no use talking to us about "compromises," which means giving the railroads everything and getting nothing in return. We cannot listen to that. The people will not listen to that. We take it for granted that the General Council will stand firm; that it will not give an inch of ground to those who only wait to take an ell; that it will illustrate its stability and its sagacity and its fidelity by refusing all "compromises" which do not look to an official investigation by commissioners elected by itself.

Pleasant Reunion.

The Louisville Hotel was the scene of a pleasant reunion last night. Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, recently appointed Minister to Ecuador, and who will shortly leave for his new field of labor, entertained, in a handsome manner, the members of the Republican State Central Committee—Col. Croxton, W. A. Meriwether, John P. Hall, Gen. E. H. Murray, Hon. Geo. T. Wood, Col. M. C. Taylor, Edgar Needham, Col. Crockett, Sayre, M. S. Burnham, Col. Rees Dobbins, Col. Willard Davis, A. J. Ballard, Major McCleary, Col. Hobson, Col. Silas Adams, Capt. Harlan, and other distinguished gentlemen. Champagne, quail on toast, etc., and jokes by General Murray were discussed. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The grand "strike" of the telegraph operators is coming to a termination much sooner than we had anticipated. It is, indeed, a grand fizzle. The offices of the Western Union Line are getting along without serious embarrassment, and are promptly dispatching their usual business. They are all constantly receiving reinforcements, and applications for situations are so frequent that, by the close of the week, the full compliment of operators will be on duty, and some three thousand of the "strikers" will be left out in the cold. Instead of remaining idle, let them now "strike" out for the country, where they can promptly get good places at farm work.

"Insane from Liquor."

In a trial for assault and battery, in the City Court, yesterday, the defendant made quite an unusual plea of justification. The following is an instruction which his attorney asked to be given to the jury:

The defendant asks the court to instruct the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that he was insane from liquor at the time the assault was committed, they shall find him not guilty.

The court refused to give this instruction, but wrote the following in lieu of it:

The jury are instructed that drunkenness is no excuse for crime, but rather an aggravation. But, if they believe from the evidence that the defendant did not know right from wrong, they shall find him not guilty.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

CITY FEATURES.

The Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.

The January number now before the public contains most valuable material. An exhaustive paper on gun-shot wounds by that eminent surgeon, Prof. Paul F. Eve; an elaborate paper on sterility, by the accomplished Roberts, of New York; the report of the committee of the British Medical Association, showing that mercury does not act upon the liver; an able original letter, fully illustrated, from Paris; an elaborate and able review of Darwinianism, by an accomplished theologian of Louisville; the latest reliable information upon that new anesthetic chloral; editorial items, news, etc., etc.

Important to the Public.

All persons who are troubled with rheumatism or are susceptible to colds should go to H. H. Neal's Furnishing Store and get a suit of scarlet flannel or scarlet cashmere shirts and drawers, as they always keep the best quality on hand; also Shaker, merino, and English Canton flannel shirts and drawers. Owing to the damp, disagreeable and cold weather people will find it to their interest to attend to this matter at once. Go to Neal's Merchant Tailoring and Gent's Furnishing Store, corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ Webster's porcelains—85 Fourth street.

☞ A lot of large and small second-hand platform scales for sale low. Also moving and setting scales in floor attended to, at Rankin, Fries & Co., Louisville Standard Scale Works, No. 80 Sixth street.

What an Old Steamboatman Says.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

Der Freischutz was given last night at Weisiger Hall to an audience which was by odds more appreciative than multitudinous; yet, despite all drawbacks, the piece was rendered in a style which could not fail to arrest the attention of every cultivated person. The orchestra was of course less full than could have been wished; but the acting and the singing were admirable. We saw it at the opening night of the new Leipsic Opera House three years ago. On that occasion the preparation was immense. Over a hundred musicians, selected from the best in Germany, were engaged. The scenic displays were gorgeous. The company was first-class. But we are bound to say that, excepting the orchestra and the scenery, it did not equal the performance of last evening.

Herr Bimmer is altogether the best actor in opera who has ever appeared in this country. He has a voice that is really fine, but he acts better than he sings. He is a thoroughly careful and scholarly artist, and never fails to satisfy the most critical taste. Frederici is well known. She is also a beautifully-trained singer and actress, who slurs nothing, and is always equal and agreeable. But of Mdlle Dzubia, the youngest member of the company, it is impossible to speak in terms which are too high to represent her naivete, her freshness, her sweet, unaffected voice, her charming modesty, sobriety and sincerity. She is as bright as Irma and as earnest as Kellogg, a graceful, pains-taking German girl, who always gives the liveliest pleasure. Formes and Weinlich are also picked of the "chosen few" of the lyric stage, and, all in all, the company gives the most sufficient, the most thoroughly artistic and upright performances which the people have an opportunity of witnessing. By the side of them the insufferable finery and damnable airs of the Parepa-Rosa people are positively disgusting.

It is of course not necessary to speak of Der Freischutz in detail. The scenic effects and the wierd orchestration of Weber could not be expected in Weisiger Hall. But their place was supplied by singing and acting which were little less than perfect. Frederici, Dzubia and Himmer were magnificent.

It has been reported that this company is not so full as it might be. This is an error. The choruses are quite full enough. The orchestra is as full as any which has appeared this season. It is in every way superior to the troupe of Brignoli and quite up to the ambitious standard of Parepa-Rosa, who did a good business and went away and blackguarded us.

We write at random. It were quite superfluous to enter into a minute or elaborate criticism of such old music and such old friends as these. We desire merely to acquaint the public—and particularly our German readers—with a few facts which they would regret not knowing.

This evening we are to have the *Magic Flute*. In this piece Miss Jackson, a new prima donna who comes to us very highly recommended, makes her debut; but the attraction of the evening will be the reappearance of Dzubia and Frederici, who carry the mind back to other days and a school of music that is rare in the land. The musical brotherhood of Louisville owe them a rousing demonstration. Such a treat as this is in itself unusual; but the artistic merit of this combination is of the finest and deserves something more than every day recognition. We are not in the habit of speaking carelessly when we speak of music. We mean what we say. Students of music and idle lovers of music will hardly have another opportunity of this sort. It is the last operatic visitation of the season, and those who expect to enjoy may as well make hay while the sun shines.

The Opera House.

Colleen Bawn was received with such decided marks of approbation by the audience last night, that it is to be repeated this evening for Mr. Collins' benefit. The acting and the singing are exceedingly good, but the feature of the occasion was a series of new scenery, provided with a special reference to the piece by Mr. Piggott. Each of these pictures, though done hastily, will bear inspection. They add to the romance of the Colleen Bawn, and display the situations which Mr. Collins introduces into it with marked effect. This evening we are promised, beside the acting and the scenery and the singing, several extra vocal novelties. As it is the last performance but one which Mr. Collins is to give us during the present season, and both his benefit and a Friday night, we may expect to see a full house.

Masonic Temple.

The Arlington Minstrels, who performed here last week and left behind them a very good impression, reappear at Masonic Temple this evening. The programme, as will be observed, is new and original.

HIGH TIMES AND HARD TIMES.

A Posthumous Work of Sut Lovengood.

The late Capt. Geo. W. Harris, of Tennessee, who died at Knoxville some three weeks ago, was one of the finest humorists of the South. His many sketches, published under the pseudonym of "Sut Lovengood," have been universally read and admired for the last fifteen or twenty years. His humor was unlike that of any of his contemporaries. It was emphatically unique. It was Sut Lovengood's and nobody else's. It was inimitable. Like the great Napoleon, as the Irish orator Phillips says of him, "he was without a model and without a shadow." His imitators all fail as signally as he succeeded. There was often much of the rude and vulgar to condemn in his random sketches, yet they all contained much to make us laugh consummately, and to feel better for having read them.

Capt. Harris was a genial, warm-hearted man, and had many friends in Tennessee as he had in Georgia, where he was living at the time of his death, and where his family now reside. These friends and his admirers everywhere will be glad to hear that he left an unpublished work entitled "High Times and Hard Times," which is ready for the press and will soon be published for the benefit of his wife and children, who, it is understood, were left in indigent circumstances by his death. It is said to be in the style of the Sut Lovengood sketches, and its appearance will of course be gladly hailed by the innumerable admirers of those sketches.

Bounty Frauds.

A board has been appointed by General O. O. Howard, to investigate the alleged bounty frauds in Kentucky and Tennessee. Col. Ben. P. Runkle is president of the board, which is at present in Tennessee, engaged in the work for which it was appointed. For some time past, it has been alleged that enormous frauds had been perpetrated in this State and Tennessee, and the charges were made so often that, in order to elucidate the truth of the charges, and bring to justice the guilty parties, this board was appointed. The investigation will be a most thorough one.

Woman's Union Missionary Society.

Miss Britton will hold another meeting at the lecture-room of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church, corner Fourth and Chestnut, this morning at 11 o'clock. Those who heard Miss B. yesterday afternoon will not fail to be present at the meeting this morning. We would be glad to have every woman of this city and every pastor hear Miss Britton tell of the sufferings of heathen women of India, where she has been an active worker for eight or ten years.

☞ South Carolina was the first State to secede and the first to pitch in for a grand civil war. Like an honorable adversary, when fairly conquered, she has succumbed and been an exemplary member of the Union ever since the disputed question was settled under the Appomattox apple tree. Determined to be right in all things, she sets a good example in the matter of her public debt, which, being contracted before the war, ought, in her opinion, to bear interest in gold. Yesterday the January coupons were paid in coin, and the agent in this city disbursed $67,546 in their redemption.—[N. Y. Herald, 4th.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Nashville	EMMA FLOYD	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 6.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
N. Williams, Mad.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Kate Putnam, St. L.	Norman, Cin.
S. J. Hale, Cir.	Silver Spray, Cin.
Carrie V. Kountz, Pitts.	Messenger, N. O.
Lorena, N. O.	

DEPARTURES—Jan. 6.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
N. Williams, Mad.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Kate Putnam, Pitts.	Norman, Evans.
S. J. Hale, Mem.	Silver Spray, N. O.
Carrie V. Kountz, N. O.	

THE RIVER was rising yesterday with 9 feet 8 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 8 inches water in the chute, and 6 feet 8 inches water on the rocks last evening. The weather suddenly turned cold yesterday afternoon and last night it was freezing hard. A stiff breeze was blowing on shore and sternwheelers had considerable difficulty in getting out from the wharf. Business was pretty lively on the levee yesterday.

The Jonas Powell brought a tow of pig iron from Hanging Rock yesterday.

The Rose Hite grounded on the wharf logs yesterday evening, and was pulled off by the Neville.

The Pink Varble will arrive from Tennessee river to-night, and will leave for that stream to-morrow.

The S. J. Hale, for Memphis, and Silver Spray, for New Orleans, added considerable freight—all they could take here yesterday.

The Carrie V. Kountz, a new boat just completed at Pittsburg, passed down for New Orleans with a full load yesterday, without landing.

The Dexter left New Orleans on Wednesday for this port, with Captain B. A. Oglesby in command, and Ed. Miller, Esq., late of the Virginia, in the office. We congratulate Captain Birch at his good fortune in securing the services of such a popular, courteous, competent gentleman as clerk.

The Messenger, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, deeply laden, got out on Gen. ral Weitzel's dam, just above the mouth of the canal, yesterday, and was still there last night. She broke her capstan in trying to pull off. She is lying perfectly straight, and, as the river is rising, will doubtless get off without much trouble. Lines were got out to the shore to keep her from going over the dam, and the channel is effectually blockaded by them. The Lorena, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, came through the canal just after the Messenger, and was compelled to tie up to the bank below her. She discharged considerable freight here.

We saw, yesterday, at the office of Jewell & Bachus, 129 Main street, an invention of great merit. It is an improved steam guage, which will render it impossible for an engineer to violate the law in reference to running at an increased pressure of steam over and above what the law permits. By this invention, should the engineer violate the law, he cannot escape the responsibility, as the guage will exhibit to the inspector the fact that he has done so, and how often during his trip. This guage can be put up, if necessary, in the cabin, so that all passengers can see for themselves the violation of the law, and it should be their duty to report it promptly to the nearest Inspector. If this rule is adopted, we predict fewer explosions and less racing on our rivers, and a consequent decrease in the destruction of life and property. This invention is simple, and will add very little to the cost of the guage.

The following is the report of the Local Inspectors of this port in regard to the disaster to the Leonora No. 2:

OFFICE UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTORS, }
January 5, 1870. }

Hon. James P. Luse, Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: In compliance with terms of article 14th, section 5th, of the act of August 30, 1852, we herewith report the result of our examinations into the cause that led to the sinking of the steamer Leonora No. 2, on the night of December 27, 1869, while trying to effect a landing at the Louisville wharf, by coming in collision with or running into the steamer Mary Houston, then lying moored at the wharf.

This accident is rather out of the order of collisions, as only one steamer was in motion and necessarily only one party is chargeable with results. From the evidence taken in this case and now before us, we are enabled to make the following deductions as to the cause of such disaster. It may be well to state for a fair understanding of this case, that the steamer Leonora No. 2 is of the stern-wheel class, of about 300 tuns burden, and built at Fish Creek, West Virginia, in the year 1864.

For a long time previous to the accident above referred to she had been plying as a regular packet between this port and Madison, Ind., making three trips per week. On the night of the disaster she was returning from a trip to Madison and coming in to the port, and when at a point (as pilot Sterling Bondurant states) opposite the ferry landing, he stopped the engine and rang the gong to ship up and back, and at about the upper end of the Louisville Mail Company's wharf-boat he rang the bell to back, and at this time, he states, the bow of the Leonora No. 2 was pointing down stream and slightly quartering to the shore, with the wind blowing pretty hard up the river and on shore. In a moment thereafter said steamer struck the Mary Houston, before alluded to, at her water-wheel beam, bursting the stem and bow of the Leonora in such a manner as to cause her to sink in a short time after getting her to shore.

The statement of Mr. Bondurant is corroborated by several other witnesses who have testified in this case, with the difference only as to the distance from the landing when the bell was rung for stopping, shipping up and backing, but the difference is so slight as not to effect any change as to the cause that led to this disaster. We have sufficient evidence to establish the fact that the bells of the pilot were answered promptly, as the carpenter, Mr. Bryden, states on oath that he was in the engine-room, assisting the engineer, Mr. Chapman, to handle the engines; that they were handled with promptness, and that they were worked as strong as usual in making landings.

On the night referred to it was windy and the river high, with a strong current running down the shore, in close proximity to the landing. This fact alone should have, in our judgment, assured a great amount of caution in landing a steamer at our landing, especially if we consider the nature of the channel and the danger of conflict with the new dam, so recently constructed, and a short distance below.

This fact alone should have called for an extra amount of prudence, and there is no evidence to show that any such prudence was exercised on the part of the pilot in charge, as it is stated by several officers of the boat that it is usual, in coming to this landing at a high stage of water, to come to or turn around somewhere about the ferry landing. This rule, if such a rule it is, would conform, to our judgment, as a matter of safety at such a stage of water as existed at the time of the disaster.

Taking all the facts into consideration as presented, we are of the opinion that ordinary prudence was not exercised, and a want of judgment on this occasion was clearly manifested in the pilot, Sterling Bondurant, in charge, and for such inattention and neglect of duty we do hereby suspend his further action as pilot of river steamer for the period of six months from the date of this report.

Yours, very respectfully,
LEWIS COON,
GEO. A. HOUGHTON,
U. S. Local Inspectors of Steamboats for the Sixth District, Louisville, Ky.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6, M.—The weather is milder. It has been raining all the morning. Ther. 38. The Monongahela river is receding very slowly, with eight feet water in the channel. The Allegheny is also falling, with nine feet three inches water in the channel at 9 o'clock. There is six feet water at Brownsville, and five and a half feet at Greenbrier. Water stationary at both these places. At Oil City, at 1 o'clock, there was four feet six inches and rising slowly. The weather is mild and snowing fast. Arrived—Nick Wall, New Orleans; Victress, Wheeling. The latter returns this evening. Captain Morris, of the new Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet Arlington, made a trial trip yesterday afternoon. Everything worked charmingly. She made about nine miles an hour against the current. She will make her first trip next Tuesday week, should the weather prove favorable. If the weather continues moderate there will be further shipments of coal in a day or two. Business on the landing is dull.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6—P. M.—It is snowing to-night. The Monongahela has scant eight feet water, and the Allegheny nine feet three inches, and falling slowly. The Glendale and Nellie Rogers are loading for Louisville, the Glasgow and Rover for Nashville, and the Maggie Hays for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, M.—River has risen 17 inches. Now 28 feet 5 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Ther. 38.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, P. M.—Port list—Arrived: Ironsides from St. Louis. Departed: Ironsides for Pittsburg. River 28 feet 11 inches; 73 feet under the bridge. Rainy and cold at night.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 6.—The weather was variable and mild, with rain last night, which turned to snow before morning. It cleared up at noon, but is now cloudy, with indications of snow. The river has fallen fourteen inches. Port list—Leonidas, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Quickstep, Cairo and return; Pink Varble, Eastport to Louisville, 9 A. M.; Tarascon, Louisville and return, 2 P. M.; Rapidan No. 2, from Eastport; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 4 P. M.; West Wind to Wabash; Leonidas had a splendid trip; Pink Varble full of freight and people; packets have excellent trips; Sam Brown and barges passed down at 11 A. M.; Richmond will leave to-night with 800 to 1,000 tons and large engagements below; wreck of the Armada sold to-day to Capts. Northern, Joe Fowler and Tom Lee for $6,000; Col. Woolfolk, J. S. Woolfolk and W. W. Collins are here; Rapidan has 11 bales cotton, 17 bags peanuts for Louisville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—River rising; 8 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and rainy. Arrived: Talisman from Cairo; Gilmore from Kanawha river. Departed—Spray for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—The Virginia has 700 bales of cotton and 60 hogsheads of sugar for Evansville; 150 bales of cotton for New Albany; 68 hogsheads of sugar and 13 bales of rags for Cincinnati, and the following for Louisville: Jackson, Loving, & Co., 10 hogsheads of sugar; G. & Co., 10 do; to order 30 do; Moore, Bremaker, & Co., 85 barrels of molasses; Murrell & Miller, 25 do; Mr. Steel, 3 bags of wool; A. Heinman, 1 cask of wine; Hall & Long, 10 bales of moss; George W. Wicks, 8 bales of cotton.

CAIRO, January 6.—Olive Branch, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Fayette, Nashville packet, 9 p. m., Kate Kearney, St. Louis to Cairo, 9 p. m.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 9 p. m.; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville 11 p. m.; Thompson Dean, St. Louis to Cairo, 1 p. m.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; Luminary, Mound City to Louisville, 5 p. m.; Kate Kinney, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 p. m.; Rubicon, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 p. m.; Sam. Orr, Evansville packet, 7 p. m. River fell eight inches. Clear. Mercury 28 and falling.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Arrived—None. Departed—W. R. Arthur, for New Orleans. River falling slowly, with a good deal of ice running. Weather clear and very cold again, the mercury being several degrees below freezing point.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising. Departed: Louisville for Louisville; Argosy and Armadillo for Cincinnati; Emma No. 3 for New Orleans, Atlantic for St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Arrived—Indiana and Continental. Departed—Alaska, Tom Jasper and Strader.

☞ The controversy respecting the slaughter of sparrows on the continent still continues. Prof. Giebel, of Halle, announces in the new Prussian Gazette that, after investigation of the stomachs of sparrows, he feels no doubt that the bird in question is an extremely useful one. Out of fifty-three young sparrows which were examined between the 18th of April and the 24th of June, forty-six had eaten insects only, against seven which had eaten grain almost exclusively. Of forty-six old sparrows whose insides were examined during the same period, three only were found to be vegetarians. The Hanoverian superintendent, Oberdieck, however, declares that the yearly damage which sparrows do in Hanover amounts to 50,000 bushels of cereals; but he makes this alarming computation by the autopsy of a single sparrow, and Prof. Giebel maintains with justice that to make three million of sparrows responsible for the contents of the stomach of one of their tribe is most unfair.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington
SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.

FARE $3.50 TO DEPOTS, HOTELS OR RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes

Leave.		Arrive.
9:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ...Daily except Sunday...	12:50 night
3:35 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ...Daily...	12:30 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ...Daily except Saturdays... Sleeping Cars open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:25 A. M.	...Lexington Mail...	6:35 P. M.
2:20 P. M.	...Lexington Express...	10:35 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. ...Daily except Sunday...	8:40 A. M.

The 3:35 P. M. (Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines leaving Cincinnati Sunday night.

Nov. 14, 1869. SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:50 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp.. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
12 30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:55 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	6:30 A. M.
	JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.	
7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	12:20 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:20 P. M.
	LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.	
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad is now finished to Eagle Tail, Col.

Thos. P. Barry, Esq., agent of the Short-line at Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

Grau's German Opera Troupe arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, via the Short-line railroad.

C. H. Hurd, Esq., has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and has accepted the appointment.

There will probably be 100,000 miles of railroad in operation in this country by the close of the century. Fifty thousand miles are now operated.

Mr. W. D. Griswold, President; Mr. Lovett, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Gazlay and Judge Jones, Attorneys of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived in Jeffersonville yesterday, in a special train over the new North Vernon branch of the O. and M. road. The new road was carefully inspected, and found to be well constructed. The party returned to Cincinnati last night.

The following railroads are in the hands of Receivers: Edgefield and Kentucky, Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston, Knoxville and Kentucky, McMinville and Manchester, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, Nashville and Northwestern, Rogersville and Jefferson, Winchester and Alabama, Knoxville and Charleston, East Tennessee and West North Carolina and the Southwestern. These roads owe the State a large sum of money, which, if paid, would replenish the State exchequer considerably.

Articles of association of the Fort Wayne and Pacific Railroad were filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana on the 30th ult. The road runs from Fort Wayne through the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Wabash, Fulton, Pulaski, Jasper and Newton, passing through Liberty Mills, Rochester and Rensselaer to a point on the State line, where a line from Rensselaer to Kankakee City, Ill., would cross it. The capital stock is $3,000,000, divided into 60,000 shares of $50 each, of which over 1,000 shares are already taken. The Board of Directors number nine, and is composed of the following gentlemen for the first year: R. S. Dwiggins, President; Isaac M. Stackhouse, secretary; Wm. Sturgeon, Wm. Ashton, John Comstock, Geo. W. Lawrence, C. W. Edwards, Lot S. Bayless and Samuel L. Caldwell.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Hon. Z. F. Smith addressed the City Council and a number of citizens of Covington, on Tuesday night, at the City Hall, on the subject of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, of which he is President. The road is to commence at or near Campbellsburg, fifty miles from Covington, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line road, and run thence through the counties of Henry, Shelby, Marion, Taylor, Green, Metcalfe, Barren, and Allen to the Tennessee State line. There it will connect with a new road certain to be built to Nashville. The total length of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, from the junction of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad to the Tennessee State line, is 170 miles. It passes through a very rich tier of counties, comprising about one-tenth of the wealth of Kentucky. About two and a quarter millions have already been subscribed to build the road, and this sum will be increased to two and a half millions by the counties through which it is to pass. Mr. Smith's object in visiting this part of the State is to get the aid of Covington and Newport to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars each."

☞ The New York Herald on Mrs. Stowe's "vindication": "If it was not that families of high standing in society are affected by this scandal, its publication might be a source of humorous contempt rather than of serious criticism. But that, knowing how much pain must be inflicted upon innocent and respectable persons, Mrs. Stowe and her publishers should persist in keeping before the public a slander disproved by an overwhelming mass of evidence is something which can be neither palliated nor excused. If the object is to make money, it is immeasurably contemptible; and we can discern no higher motive, unless it be to gratify a morbid and prurient taste for subjects of doubtful morality. If it is this last, we can rejoice at having learned at last to what extent the nastiness of New England materialism can be carried."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—P. M.

Money easy at 7 per cent, with exceptions to government dealers at 6 per cent, currency becoming more plentiful.

Sterling dull at 8¾@8⅞.

Gold firmer; opened at 120¾ and closed at 121@121⅛.

The carrying rate was 1-32 per cent per day.

The clearances to-day were $37,000,000.

The Treasurer sold $1,000,000 gold at 120 25-100@120 32-100. The bids amounted to nearly 4½ millions.

Government bonds are more active and higher, closing firm.

Coupons '81	116¼@116⅜	Coupons '67	112⅝@113
'62	114⅜@114⅝	Coupons '68	112⅝@113⅛
'64	113⅝@114	Ten-forties	111¼@111⅜
'65	—@	Pacific	109⅛@109⅜
new	114 @112⅛		

State securities are firm.

Missouri	84⅛@	Old N Carolina	41 @
Old Tenn	52⅜@	New N Carolina	28 @
New Tenn	46⅜@		

Stocks are active and strong, with a general advance in prices.

The following were the closing 5.30 prices:

Canton	49½@ —	Michigan Cen'l	117⅞@ —
Cumberland	25 @	Lake Shore	87½@
Western U Tel.	32 @	Illinois Cen'l	135½@
Quicksilver	15½@	Pittsburg	87⅞@
Mariposa	8 @	Northwestern	69½@
Do preferred	16⅝@	Do preferred	84 @
Adams Ex	61⅞@	St. Paul	71⅝@
Wells & Fargo	19⅞@	To. & Wabash	52 @
Amer. Ex	37⅞@	Do preferred	72 @
U. S. Ex	49⅞@	Ft Wayne	88⅞@
Pacific Mail	43⅛@	Terre Haute	25 @
N. Y. C. cons'd.	91⅝@	Do preferred	54 @
Erie	23⅞@	Chicago & Alt.	144 @
Do preferred	41 @	Do preferred	144⅞@
Harlem	134 @	Ohio and Mis.	25 @
Do preferred	138 @	St. Joe	107⅛@
Hudson scrip.	86 @	St. Jo pref	105⅛@
Reading	94⅞@	C. C. and I. C.	17⅞@

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—P. M.

COTTON—A shade easier; sales 2,300 bales at 25⅜@25½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,800 bbls; market for good grades is steady but lower for other descriptions; sales 650 bbls at $4 65@4 90 for superfine State and Western; $5 20@5 30 for extra State; $5 15@6 25 for extra Western; $5 90@6 40 for white wheat extra; $5 40@6 25 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 75@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@9 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour in moderate request; sales of 300 bbls at $4 50@5 50.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Market unchanged; sales 3,500 bbls of Western at 99c@$1 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat none; market slightly favors buyers; sales of 5,700 bush at — for No 3 spring; $1 21@1 22 for No 2 do; $1 30 for winter red Southern; $1 30@1 33 for winter red and amber Western; $1 37@1 45 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy; sales 1,500 bush 2-rowed State at $1 06; 9,500 bush Canada West on private terms. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 1,400 bush; market dull, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 31,000 bush at 90c for new mixed Western; 97@99c for new yellow Southern; $1@1 01 for new white Southern; old Western mixed nominal at $1 05@1 08. Receipts of oats 2,898 bush; market heavy; sales 1,800 bush at 61@63c for Western, and 66c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee firmer; sales 11 9 0 bags on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11c, and 1,200 bxs Havana at 11@11¼c. Molasses dull; sales 120 bbls New Orleans at 78@80c.

HOPS—Quiet at 18@27c for American.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 15¾c for crude and 31¼c for refined.

OILS—Linseed dull at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork lower; sales 8,160 bbls at $27 50@28 for new mess and, $28 for old do; $24 50 for prime old; $26 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls of new mess, seller February, at $27 50. Beef quiet, sales 125 bbls at $8@13 for new plain mess, and $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 150 tcs at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@31 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $32@34 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 15 pkgs at 11@12c for shoulders, and 14@16c for hams. Middles dull; sales 50 bxs of Cumberland cut at 14c, and 300 bxs Cumberland cut and short ribbed, deliverable in Chicago, at 12½@13c. Dressed hogs heavy at 11@12c for Western. Lard heavy; sales of 750 tcs at 15¼@16½c for steam and 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also 3,000 tcs steam, seller February and March, at 16@16¼c.

BUTTER—Dull at 18@30c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet at 16@17¼c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool a shade firmer but quiet.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady for low grades and dull and heavy for medium and good grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and without decided change; No 2 spring $1 20@1 22, and winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 32. Rye heavy and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 61@62½c for Western. Corn lower and heavy at 90@94c for new; $1 05@1 08 for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; sales 2,500 bbls mess, seller February, at $27 50. Beef steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet and slightly in buyer's favor.

HOGS—Steady at 10@11c for fresh and 13c for limed.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

There is nothing doing yet; business will open slowly and less vigorous than the most sanguine anticipated, and while prices are not likely to advance much, if any, above the late current rates, domestics cannot be made to sell at a profit at any lower figure than 11½c for Sprague's prints; 16c for heavy standard Spragues, and 20c for select styles for mous. de laines.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 50@4 75.

GRAIN—Wheat, sales No 1 at 81@83c; No 2 more active; firmer and 1¼@1½c higher; cash sales at 76@76¾c and 76¼@76⅞c for seller the month; this afternoon the market was quiet and firmer at 76⅞c for seller January; 77¼@78c for seller February for No 2. Corn firmer and 1@1½c better: No 2 sold at 68¼@72c for regular and fresh receipts in store; 68@69½c for seller the month; 69@70c for seller February, closing at 69c cash; this afternoon No 2 nominally 69c. Oats dull at 40c for No 2, closing at 39¾@40c. Rye dull and weak at 68@70c for No 2, closing at 68@69c. Barley dull at 85c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Quiet but firm at 91c.

GROCERIES—Sugar 11¾@13¾c for common to choice New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Market more active; mess pork easier at $26 75 cash; $27 25 for seller February. Lard dull at 15¼@15½c. Cumberland middles steady at 12½c. Dry salted shoulders 10c; rough sides 12¼c; short ribbed middles 12¾c; green hams 12½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs 25c lower; $10@11 75 for choice heavy, closing dull at $10@10 75. Live dull and 10@15c lower.

CATTLE—$4@4 50 for common to fair cows, $5@5 50 for fair to medium steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—4,253 bbls flour, 3,708 bush wheat, 11,424 bush corn, 18,994 bush oats, 637 bush rye, 1,298 bush barley, 4,432 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls flour, 23,540 bush wheat, 13,846 bush corn, 6,700 bush oats, 350 bush rye, 400 bush barley, 3,606 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6—P. M.

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Steady at 24c.

HEMP—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Very little doing; superfine $4@4 35; extra $4 50@4 75; double extra $5@5 25; triple extra $6.

GRAIN—Wheat dull heavy; Nebraska spring at 87c; No 2 red fall $1@1 03; No 1 do at $1 10@1 17c; choice $1 20@1 25; choice white $1 25@1 30. Corn lower and unsettled; mixed in bulk 64c; white 70c; sacked 75@78c. Oats inactive and weak at 42@49c in bulk; 51@52c in sacks. Barley dull at $1 10@1 25 for Minnesota spring. Rye nothing doing.

WHISKY—Very dull at 90c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and irregular; the nominal quotations are $27@28 for mess pork; 11@11¼c for dry salt shoulders; 14¼@14½c for clear rib and 15@15¼c for clear sides; 13½@14c for bacon shoulders; 16½@16¾c for clear rib and 17c for clear sides; 20c for sugar-cured hams. Lard dull and lower at 15@16c for steam and kettle.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged at 3¼@5½c.

HOGS—Steady at 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 4,200 bbls, wheat 4,200 bush, corn 7,100 bush, oats 3,200 bush, barley 700 bush, hogs 1,700 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; red $1 08@1 10. Corn steady at 75@78c. Rye 90@92c for No 1; demand light. Barley unchanged and quiet.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

COTTON—Unchanged; middling 24@24¼c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; live $8@9 50 nominally, and dressed $10@10 75; receipts 4,328 head.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unsettled; buyers at $26 and sellers at $26 25@26 50. Bulk meats and bacon nominally unchanged; no demand. Lard dull and declining; 100 tcs steam sold at 15c; kettle offered at 16¼c; no buyers. Bacon can be bought at 13c, 16c and 16½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; sugar-cured hams 20@20½c, and dull. Green meats declined to 9¼c, 12c and 14¼c, and are dull.

BUTTER—Dull at 28@34c.

EGGS—30c.

OILS—Linseed 88c. Lard dull at $1 48.

PETROLEUM—29@31c for refined.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; New Orleans 13@14c. Coffee unchanged at 18@24c.

GOLD—Buying at 120, and selling at 120¾.

EXCHANGE—Steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is weak at a slight decline; sales 2,000 bbls, January, at 13¼c; 1,000 bbls, February to June, at 12½c; 1,000 bbls at Parker's Landing, seller 10 days, at 11¼c; in the afternoon January delivery was offering at 13¼c; no buyers above 12c. Refined dull; no transactions; more sellers than buyers; nominally spot is 30¼c; February and March 30¾c bid; January to June 31c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling 23c; good ordinary 22¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 10, amber $1 15, white $1 20. Oats 70c. Corn $1. Rye $1. Barley $1 20.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14½c; hams 18c; city cured hams 21c. Bulk meats, clear sides 15½c; clear rib sides 15c; shoulders 12c. Rump pork $28. Lard 18c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6—P. M.

FLOUR—More active but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; choice red $1 40@1 45. Corn active; prime white 90@92c; yellow 90@92c. Oats dull at 54@57c. Rye firm at $1 10.

PROVISIONS—Easy and unchanged.

WHISKY—Business fair at 97@98c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

H. C. BATES.... .... Lessee and Manager

Farewell Benefit of

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1870, by Special Request,

The Colleen Bawn.

Myles Na Coppaleen (with the songs of "The Boys of Kilkenny," "Cruiskeen Lawn" and "Widow Machree," Mr. J. Collins. This play was received last night with immense applause. New scenery by Mr. Joseph Piggott.

☞ To-morrow, Collins Matinee.

Grand German Opera

WEISIGER HALL.

MANAGER.......................................H. GRAU.

FRIDAY—second and last Opera night but one—Mozart's immortal masterpiece

THE MAGIC FLUTE (DIE ZAUBERFLOTE).

including the Three Prima Donnas, with the following grand artistes: Friederici, Jackson (first appearance here), Dzuba, Habelman (first appearance for six years), Formes, and Weinlich.

SATURDAY—last day of the Opera—two performances—Afternoon at 2, only Gala Opera Matinee. Gounod's most celebrated Opera

FAUST

(Originally produced in America by this Company.)

EVENING, at 8—Last night—Gala performance—Boildieu's charming

LA DAME BLANCHE.

Habelman in his renowned role of "George Brown," in which he sings the celebrated "Robin Adair."

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; Family Circle 50c. Tickets to be had at D. P. Faulds' Music Store. ja7

Louisville Opera House,

HARRY C. BATES......Sole Lessee and Manager.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

For One Week Only, of the famed

FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY

Including the

Wonderful Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Sensation Dancers.

Under the management and direction of Mr. SAM'L COLVILLE, commencing Monday evening, Jan 10. Every evening and Saturday matinee, G. L. Fox's pantomime of Humpty Dumpty, as performed at the Olympic Theater by this organization for 610 consecutive times. Pantaloon, the renowned C. K. Fox; Clown, the celebrated Chas. Abbott.

The Kiralfy Troupe, of 11 premier danseurs, will appear in two of their chaste and unexceptionable divertisements. ☞ Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending this gigantic organization, there will not be any advance in prices, and places may be secured for any evening in advance.

Saturday, matinee for the accommodation of families, ladies and children. The prices will be—Adults, 50 cents to all parts of the house; Children under ten years of age, 25 cents. ja7 dtf

MASONIC TEMPLE.
MASONIC TEMPLE.
MASONIC TEMPLE.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS
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FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.
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BURLESQUE OF 4T THIEVES.
BURLESQUE OF 4T THIEVES.
BURLESQUE OF 4T THIEVES.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Reserved seats can be obtained at Tripp's music store. Admission 50 and 75 cts.

ja5 THOS. CORWIN, Business Manager.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

A NEW and rich assortment for ladies and gents at MRS. LEISSON'S dress-making establishment, 263 Jefferson st., bet. 7th and 8th. ja5 d8*

ROLLER SKATING At the Rink

THURSDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10, every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted; also Tuesday and Wednesday from 8 to 10 exclusively for gentlemen.

MR. FRANCE

Will be present to give instruction.

ja4 dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

CUMBERLAND RIVER BOTTOM FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 15th day of January, 1870, we will sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house, in Clarksville, Tenn., the splendid farm lately owned by George D. Martin, about 12 miles below Clarksville, and containing 800 acres, of which 500 acres are cleared, and lies in Cumberland river bottom, in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the finest farms in Montgomery county, and is admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. 70 acres are at present sown in wheat, which will belong to the purchaser. Possession given immediately. There are first-rate improvements of every kind on the premises. Terms—$1,000 in cash; the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest. The title to this property is perfect, and we will sell it as the agents of our clients, for whose use we hold the legal title. Sale is positive, and will be absolute, and without redemption.

WM. A. QUARLES, }
JAS. A. BAILEY, } Attorneys.
CHAS. G. SMITH, }

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1870. ja7 dtd

Commissioner's Sale

Of the "Edwards House" and other Property, in Jackson, Miss.

BY virtue of a Chancery decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Mississippi, rendered on the 24th day of November, 1869, in the case of Lane & Bartlett vs. Rebecca M. Edwards et al., the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed by said decree, will, on the 1st day of February, 1870, in front of the Capitol, in Jackson, Miss., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property in said city, viz:

1st. Those lots of land in West Jackson, opposite the front of the Edwards House, bounded on the north by Capitol street, on the east by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, on the south by Pearl st., and on the west by Gallatin st., lying on both sides of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad and are described in detail by a deed from S. B. Thomas, sheriff, &c., to Monk, Edwards & Co., dated January 16th, 1866, and on file in said suit.

2d. Those lots of land in West Jackson, on which is situated the "Edwards House" and appurtenances, bounded on the north by Capitol street, on the south by Pearl street, on the west by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, and on the east by lands which belonged to Mr Malaly, on 26th May, 1866, being the whole of the lands now occupied by and appertaining to said Edwards House and lying on the east side of said last named railroad.

The above two parcels of land will be sold separately, and with each will be sold all the buildings, improvements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

The second named parcel is the Edwards House premises, a very valuable and new hotel at the railroad crossing and depots.

The first parcel is opposite the hotel, fronts on both railroads, and has on it several frame buildings.

de29 deod&wts GEO. FEARN, Com'r.

POPULAR TRAVEL.

Market St. and Old Portland Lines.

1869-Winter Arrangement.-1870

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

ON and after Monday, December 20, 1869, the cars of this company will run as follows:

MARKET STREET LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market st., at 5½ A. M. Returning, leave Twentieth st. at 6 A. M., and Woodland Garden at 6 A. M., and regularly from each of the above points every 4 minutes during the day.

OLD PORTLAND LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market sts., at 5½ A. M. Returning, leave Ferry Landing at Portland at 6 A. M., and on the arrival of each ferry-boat, or every ten minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

The night cars will run regularly as above on Market street every 10 minutes, the last car leaving Woodland Garden at 12 o'clock. ☞ Special cars will be run for the accommodation of parties on either road after the regular business, on application at the office or to the Assistant Superintendent.

The directors of this company, with a desire to accommodate the citizens, and in return for their liberal patronage, are determined to keep up the reputation of these lines as being the "best regulated lines of street cars in the West," and to incur any outlay for the comfort and convenience to the public, and to the benefit of our city.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

de25 dim S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Western Produce,

No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goslee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, O. W. Thomas & Co. oc18 d3m

A. D. CHOCKLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Cotton, & other Produce

168 PEARL ST NEW YORK.

no23 eodif

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

O. H. & V. H. KLEINFELTER,
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets,
Baltimore, Md.

e8 d3m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO COWS—One is a muley cow, red and white spotted, with a short tail, and the other is all red; each about eight years old; both giving milk. $10 reward will be paid for their delivery at the Farmers' Home, Market st., between Preston and Jackson. ja1 d8*

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

ASSIGNEE'S

Closing Sale of the Stock of Tobaccos,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, January 7, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the store of Messrs. A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., No. 1[illegible] Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, their entire stock of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars; also the entire store fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, stoves, trucks, platform scales, sample-cases, show-cases, office furniture, fixtures, 2 tobacco hogshead screws with fixtures complete. The stock of tobacco is very large and comprises the best brands and will be sold in liberal lots.

The sale will be positive and peremptory to close up the concern. The store fixtures and office furniture will be sold at precisely 12 o'clock M. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is closed out.

Terms—All sums under $300, cash; all sums over $300, sixty days, note, negotiable and payable in bank, with approved security.

ALEX. P. HUMPHREY, Assignee.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Furniture, Round Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Large Iron Safe, Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, Table Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, a lot of furniture, carpets, &c., and at 11 o'clock, by order of constable, a large iron safe, tables, dining-room ware, &c. Terms cash.

ja7 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, we will offer, in addition to our regular sale of Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishing Goods, 50 pieces Bookfold Domestic Ginghams, 300 Scotch Plaid Breakfast Shawls, 50 pieces assorted Jeans, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, to close consignments, 10 pieces Hemp Carpet. Terms cash.

ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing AT AUCTION

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

ja7 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURS.

A HEAVY and well-assorted stock of Ladies', Gents', and Misses' FURS, manufactured by one of the most fashionable Broadway Furriers in New York, must be sold, without reserve, on

Friday and Saturday Next,

January 7 and 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.,

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

109 W. Market st., bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Every article guaranteed sound, perfect, and in all respects as represented.

Ladies wishing to purchase extra fine Furs are particularly invited to come and examine our $400 and $600 Mink Cloaks, extra dark seacoast Maine Mink Collars and Muffs; the real Fur-Astracan and Persianna Sacques, Collars, and Muffs, trimmed with genuine Angora fringes; all to be sold without reserve.

S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
ja6 d3* 109 W. Market st.

FUTURE SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Elegant Furniture at a Private Residence AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, 1870, at 10 o'clk, I will sell, at the private residence situated on the south side of Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the most complete assortment of furniture that has been offered at public sale in this city. It consists of elegant parlor carpets, parlor sets, dining-room and chamber furniture, mahogany extension table, marble-slab sideboard, one Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine (new), mirrors, china tea sets, marble-slab center tables, spring mattresses, one range and fixtures, mantel ornaments, lot of oil paintings, oil cloths, &c. The sale is positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing to New York. Terms cash.

ja7 S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

82 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

Nunns & Clark's 7-octave Piano, 40 Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Feather Beds, Comforts, Blankets, Sheets, Bed-room and Parlor Sets, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Table Ware, Cooking Range and Other Stoves, Double Office Desk, in fact, the house is brimfull. At 11 o'clock, by order of Constable, 3 New Spring Mattresses, and other goods too tedious to mention.

SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

Terms cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Closing Sale of Medical Books AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, the second library of medical books, constituting the best and latest modern editions. After which, a fine lot of surgical instruments. Terms cash.

ja7 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice.

THE four-story brick building No. 136 on Water street, below Fourth, having been condemned as unsafe, will, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., be sold, at public auction, for cash in hand. The purchaser will be required to take down the building without delay, the same to be done under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioners.

This building contains a large number of good brick, and the attention of persons needing brick is called to this sale. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, Jan 1, 1870.

OSBORNE & MCATEER, Auctioneers. ja3 dtd

Public Sale.

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870, several wagons, 4 or 5 fine work-horses, oats, and farming implements, together with a reaper and mowing machine, on the farm of Mrs. Ann H. Rudd, situated on the river road, two miles above the Cut-off, and about four miles from the Court-house in this city.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $20, cash; all over $20, six months' credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. P. RUDD,
For Mrs. Ann H. Rudd.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer. d31 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL...........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 4 o'clock P. M.

Sundays at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE..............D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

se10 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Nashville Packet.

For Clarksville and Nashville, Direct.

EMMA FLOYD.......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master,

Leaves for the above and all intermediate points on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—We are now prepared to give through receipts to all points on the Upper Cumberland by our Nashville Packet Line from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO.,
Agents of the Nashville Packet Co.

For New Orleans.

The low-pressure passenger steamer

RICHMOND..............J. STUT. NEAL, Master,

Will leave Cairo on Sunday and Memphis on Tuesday for New Orleans on the arrival of the previous day's trains from Louisville and Cincinnati. ja6 d5

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

VIRGINIA..............C. G. SCHULTZ, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR..............GILMORE, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 7th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

PINK VARBLE, { N. C. SELBY, Master,
JOHN BRIGGS, Clerk.

For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

RED RIVER.

KOUNS' THROUGH LINE.

Leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 5 P. M.
Leaves on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 5 P. M.
Leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 5 P. M.

For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all way plantation landings.

The new, superior, and fast passenger steamer

GRAND ERA,

Geo. L. Kouns, Master,......Jas. Kerr, Jr., Clerk,

will leave as above. For freight or passage, or through bills and tickets, apply on board or to

G. L. KOUNS & BRO.,
Canal Street Ferry.

LEAVES SHREVEPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6. SATURDAY, Jan. 15.
THURSDAY, Jan. 27. ja6 dim

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

d31 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORSEE, Agent,

au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr29 dly THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

Machine Shop.

MEINECKE, HEIMERDINGER & CO., Machinists, No. 9 north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they manufacture all kinds of Machinery and make repairs on same at short notice and at low rates.

de10 dim MEINECKE, HEIMERDINGER & CO.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN—Who understands putting up signs and making himself generally useful, at RANSOM'S Sign Painting rooms, corner Fifth and Main sts.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper, to go down into the country, one who thoroughly understands the care of a house; also a nurse to take care of two children and make herself useful, to stay in town. Apply to A. L. SHOTWELL, No. 270 Second st., bet. Chestnut and Broadway. ja7 d3*

WANTED—3,000 PERSONS—Male and female to fill situations. Do you wish to hire anybody? Do you wish to find a place to work? Merchants and business men, farmers, &c., find reliable help promptly. Apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SERVANTS—A good cook and washer and a house girl, both white. Need not apply without first-class recommendations. No. 327 east side First street, second door north of Breckinridge.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE—By a gentleman thoroughly competent to take care of the sick. Can give satisfactory references. Apply at corner of Jacob and Hancock.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As gardener, by a young man who understands the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Address "Gardener," this office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER—For a lucrative business located in this city. Honorable as dry goods, and very small capital will furnish large cash returns. Applicant will give full address. Address G. L. E., Courier-Journal office. ja6 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of good address, as waiter, bar-tender or assistant cook in a hotel or saloon. Please address F. TAUBERT, 347 Broadway. ja5 d3*

WANTED—SERVANT—A good white cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 132 Gray st. ja4 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. de3 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—AGENTS for OUR NEW WORK—THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK. By the late Law Partner of the Chief Justice of Mass. Entirely new, full, complete and reliable. Recommended by the most eminent judges, etc., of Ohio, Ind. Ky., Tenn., and many other States, from Maine to California, as the best, most comprehensible, and most useful book ever prepared for popular use. The high character of the work, its practical value to all classes, its splendid recommendations, and its beautiful appearance, place Agents on the high road to success from the very outset. Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., 177 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. P. S.—Also wanted Agents for Greeley's AMERICAN CONFLICT and other FIRST-CLASS works. ja3 deodim&w4

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Reliable canvassers agents and solicitors for the great money and labor-saving household convenience and necessity, viz: Everlasting Clothes Lines. They will last a lifetime. Call on or address JOHN S. CROWELL, No. 111 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. de29 d13

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n17 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE—With double door and combination and key lock, nearly new. Can be seen at No. 34 East Jefferson street. ja5 eod3*

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—Broadway, Main, Chestnut, and Eighth streets property—One vacant lot on the south side of Broadway, between Floyd and Preston streets, 32½ by 200 feet to a 20-foot alley; two brick dwellings on Main, southwest corner of Jackson; one brick dwelling on Chestnut street, No. 285, north side, between Seventh and Eighth streets; one brick dwelling on the east side of Eighth street, between Magazine and Chestnut, No. 281. These buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements. Apply to SPROULE & MANTEVILLE, corner of Fourth and Main sts. ja6 dim*

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY, &c.—A good-paying confectionery, cigar stand and saloon, together, or saloon separately, situated on Market street, between First and Brook. Reason for selling owner going into other business. M. FUNK. ja6 d3*

FOR SALE—SAFE—One Hall's Patent Safe, combination lock, medium size, nearly new. WILKES & DILLINGHAM, 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ja5 d6

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Tuley, I offer for sale the Louisville Drug and Mustard Mills, situated on the west side of Fast street, between Walnut and Chestnut. The right to use all labels and brands, together with the process of manufacture of Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard, go with it. Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard made by this process is guaranteed to be in every respect equal if not superior to any mustard made. The mill is in running order. GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 34 Fourth st. ja4 d36

FOR SALE—ENGINE—Good second-hand Engine, eight-horse power, with fly-wheel, shafting and pulleys, at Ferguson's Machine Shop, Main near Twelfth street. ja4 d6

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE—A neat and desirable 2½-story brick residence, No. 233 First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, water and gas, side hall, two parlors, dining-room kitchen and wash-room on first floor; five bed-rooms on second; front, side and rear yards; lot 28 by 200 to large alley; stable, carriage-house, &c. Price low, with easy payments. Apply on the premises, or to R. R. JONES, Tobacco Factory, No. 479 Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. ja3 dtf

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new—situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to H. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 180 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au21 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A fine Daviess County Farm—I will, on the 15th day of February, 1870, offer for sale, at the court house door in Owensboro, Ky., one of the best tracts of land in Daviess county, containing 400 acres—about 150 acres are cleared and in cultivation. The house is new and roomy, not quite finished, lacking chimney. The house occupies a beautiful elevation and is surrounded with evergreens and other shrubs and flowers in profusion; plenty of good pure water. The outhouses are cabins, stables, large hay barn and a tobacco barn or factory 50x100 feet, with three screws for putting up tobacco: 400 acres of this land is as rich as any around Louisville, and is within ¼ mile of Green river, within 4 miles of Curdsville and 3 miles of Delaware, the flourishing business points on Green river, and is entirely above overflow. St. Stephens Female College is within two miles, and at which place a large brick Catholic church is being built. Other schools and churches are convenient. Terms of Sale—6, 12, 18, and 24 months' credit, bonds and security, with interest from date, having force of replevin bond. The title is perfect. I refer to W. C. Arburn, of Jefferson county, D. L. Beatty and B. F. Pudy, of Louisville, Ky., who will take pleasure in giving any information, and any questions will be promptly answered by addressing me, at Owensboro, Ky. GEO. W. TRIPLETT, Special Commissioner of Daviess Circuit Court. ja5 d5*

FOR SALE—LAND—23¼ acres of land on the Bards own turnpike, 8 miles from Louisville. The improvements are a frame cottage, &c. Will be exchanged for city property. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. ja1 d6

FOR SALE—30 GOOD MULES—By JAS H. DRANE, near Eminence, Ky. de19 d18

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, ¼ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 5 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, corn-cribs, stables, &c.; over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS. n3 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 225¼ acres of land; lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. s25 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE STORY BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 134 Third street, between Green and Jefferson, formerly occupied by Julius Wellman as a broker's office. Inquire of A. STEINAU, 135 Fourth street, under U. S. Hotel. ja7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The three-story metal roof store on west side of First street, between Main and Market streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Brandeis & Crawford. Apply to Mrs. A. H. ARMSTRONG or R. H. WAGGENER, No. 59 Main street. de31 eodtf

FOR RENT—THREE OFFICES—Over the drug store of Jenkins & Simrall, corner of Fourth and Green streets, one of which is quite large, fronting on Fourth street; the other two are 18 by 20 feet, and communicating. Water and gas in each room. Apply to WRIGHT & McDOWELL, 203 West Main street, up stairs. ja3 d5

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—On the south side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. JAS. GRIFFITH & SONS. ja3 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable dwelling-house on Chestnut street, between Brook and Floyd. Price $850 per annum. Apply to MRS. GWYNNE, 216 Third st., or to BARRY COLEMAN, 401 Main st. de28 d10

FOR RENT—28 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND—Adjoining the city, has on it a two-story brick house; fine vegetable-cellar; good well in the yard. Apply at KENNEDY & IRWIN'S coal office, 104 Third street. de31 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern two-story and attic brick residence, on Jacob st., bet. Floyd and Brook, containing 8 rooms, gas and water. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. n30 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SCHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts. se30 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee. au21 dtf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COWS—Taken up as estrays, by Wm. Cox, at his place, in Jefferson county, Ky., out Third street, opposite the Greenland Race Course, two cows, one a pale red cow without ear marks, white streak down the back and under the belly, having long horns, and is about 7 years old, appraised by W. C. Landrum and Frank Hoose at $20; the other a red and white cow, aged 9 or 10 years, right ear cropped and swallow fork and left ear cropped, appraised by same persons at $25. Attest: JOS. CLEMENT, J. P. Jan. 6, 1870. ja7 d1aw4*

LOST.

LOST—A FITCH FUR COLLAR—On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, either at the Christian Church, corner Fourth and Walnut, or between there and Fifth street, north side Walnut. The finder will find the reward ready at Webster's Gallery, or at 80 W. Madison, near Ninth st.

LOST—FUR CAPE—On Fifth, between Court Place and Main, a dark brown fur cape with black stripes. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at No. 166 Fifth, between Court Place and Market. ja6 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of D. F. KELLAR, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. W. W. MOBY, Assignee.

de31 F3